

DELEGATES FROM 43 NATIONS OPEN WARSAW PEACE MEET

By Joseph Starobin Daily Worker Foreign Editor Via Transatlantic Telephone

WARSAW, Nov. 16.—Two thousand delegates from 43 countries assembled in a gala opening session tonight after a magnificent plane movement which transferred the entire World Peace Congress from Sheffield, England, where the British Government had sought to scuttle it. Under the chairmanship of Frederik Joliot-Curie, and in the presence of the most

distinguished leaders of peace from five continents, the congress overflowed the largest meeting hall in Warsaw—the House of the Printed Word—a printing establishment newly built on the ruins of the last war.

All Warsaw is decorated with immense red and white flags. Enormous spotlights shine on the half ruined building whose walls bear the message—PEACE.

Tonight's meeting elected a presiding committee with four Americans on the committee. Here are the names of the Americans: Paul Robeson, Joseph E. Fletcher, W. E. B. DuBois and Howard Fast. Additional names will come from the 63 American delegates and observers here.

O. John Rogge, American member of the outgoing world committee, was not elected to the presiding body. Among the Americans here are 49 delegates from peace organizations, trade unions and churches. They come from 18 states.

The furore of protest against the Attlee Government for barring the Second World Peace Congress on British soil continues.

Word received today from American delegates describes the indignation in Sheffield itself. "Typical comment was made by my cab driver," an American delegate declared. He quoted the cabbie: "I don't dabble much in politics but I can see the government has really disgraced the name of Britain."

"I can see the sense of people from all countries sitting down to talk peace," the Britisher told the American. "Because if the people decide to prevent war, they'll have a jolly hard time running a war without them."

The American declared that "talk about the Peace Congress and its aims are in every home in England today."

The American delegate also said the "entire delegation" from the USA "voted to go on to Warsaw."

Meanwhile, the Bureau of the Peace Congress issued a statement to the world excoriating the British Government. Attlee lacks the power "to prevent the holding and the proper conduct" of the Second World Peace Congress, it declared.

The statement indicated the wide scope of personalities barred from the Congress. It told of Mme. Falagtu Rasi, who received a visa to enter Britain, and who was "brusquely rejected on her arrival after a long journey from Syria."

Others banned, it was learned for the first time, included Tito Ruffo, famous opera singer and friend of the late Enrico Caruso; Gen. Heriberto Jara, former Minister of Defense of Mexico; Arnold Zweig, the renowned writer, and religious figures from the continent such as Bishops Laszlo Deszo and Jance Peter, of Budapest; the Metropolitan Nikolai, outstanding churchman of the Soviet Union; Anna Seghers, famed anti-fascist German novelist,

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Evicted Families Win Action After 75-Hour Sit-In

By Louise Mitchell

The Iula and Talbot families yesterday finally broke through official red tape as the result of their 75-hour sit-in at the City Housing Authority. Fred Iula was instructed by Housing Authority officials on how to apply for a waiver of veterans preference so as to be eligible for low-rent housing here.

Edward Talbot, who together with Iula participated in the three-night sit-in at Housing Authority offices, 63 Park Row, was offered private housing as a result of publicity attending their heroic sit-in. Talbot was expected to visit the apartment last night. Meanwhile the families still remained at their temporary home at East River Houses.

Three other families who joined the sit-in yesterday were instructed by the City Housing Authority that public housing would be available for them. They have been on the waiting lists for many months.

Before the break came, the Iulas and Talbots had been threatened with arrest by the police. The two evicted families, including four young children and a four-month-old infant, decided to continue their sit-in for a fourth night despite the threat.

They were supported by Ruth Markowitz and Ruth Balter, tenant leaders who have led the demonstration.

The Iula and Talbot families were thrown onto the street Nov. 1 by federal marshals to make way for a Veterans Hospital on East 24 St. As a result of a fight by the East Midtown Tenant Council, the families were given temporary shelter in the basement of the East River Houses.

Earlier in the week, the Housing Authority had told the two evicted families that Washington had refused to waive veterans preference. Its advice to the Iulas

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Soviet Newspapers Stress Struggle for World Peace

—See Page 3

Wall St. Aggression In China

— See Page 2 —

A Calculated War

—See Editorial Page—

COMING

In the weekend
WORKER
By Art Shields

The Judge Who Owed the Defendants \$500,000

CP '11' File High Court Brief Tomorrow

The 11 Communist leaders, convicted in Foley Square, will file a brief tomorrow with the U. S. Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the Smith Act, under whose advocacy section they were indicted and tried. The brief has been served on the Solicitor General.

The Communist leaders, whose case will be argued Dec. 4, are Eugene Dennis, (already serving a year in prison for his defiance of the House Committee on Un-American Activities), John B. Williamson, Jacob Stachel, Robert G. Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall.

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, is also under indictment, but his case was separated from that of the 11 because of serious illness.

Attorneys presenting the Supreme Court briefs are George W. Crockett, Jr., Richard Gladstein, Abraham J. Isserman, Louis F. McCabe and Harry Sacher. They, together with the Party's general secretary, Eugene Dennis who acted as his own attorney, represented the Communist leaders in their trial before Judge Harold R. Medina.

MAIN ARGUMENT

Main arguments in the brief are: The case presents the simple question whether under our Constitution men may be jailed because they agreed to teach and advocate a political theory to organize a party which teaches and advocates that theory.

Prior to this case, the "clear and present danger" principles developed by Justice Holmes and Brandeis as a minimal protection for the right of freedom of expression were assumed to be the law. The U.S.A. representative to the United Nations, on April 15, 1948, made the following statement with respect to our country's protection of freedom of speech:

"The present laws of the U. S. prevent incitement to violence for any reason when there is a clear and present danger that violence will actually result. Long experience with the problem of free speech has led to the conclusion that any greater limitation would be liable to misuse the purpose of suppressing free speech. It is felt that the utmost freedom of speech is a better safeguard against hostility and violence than general laws giving increased powers to suppress freedom of speech."

Neither the trial nor the Court of

Appeals applied this national standard to this case. On the contrary, it is conceded that the Marxist-Leninist principles which the Communist leaders are accused of agreeing to teach and advocate create no clear and present danger that harmful conduct will result.

Before this case entered the courts, the Constitution was supposed to protect the freedom of Communists and non-Communists equally, in accord with democratic insistence upon the rule of law, and the right of "every American to equal treatment before the law."

The attempt to scrap the First Amendment in this period of hysteria denies the rule of law itself. It is a confession that in this case the government has called upon the courts not to apply the law to the facts in the case but to implement some political policy.

The government and the court below have justified the convictions on the ground that a legislature can act as a censor of political ideas, freely determining what is true and what false, what is safe

and what dangerous. The acceptance of this position by the Supreme Court would give sanction to a device for choking off any ideas with which those in power disagree.

POLITICAL AIMS

The Communist leaders have insisted that their indictment some eight years after the Smith Act was passed and some 25 years after the founding of the Communist Party resulted from their opposition to the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and other highly controversial aspects of American foreign and domestic policy.

The prosecution denied this. But subsequent to the convictions and appeal it sought to revoke the Communist leaders' bail, contending that they were persisting in the very conduct that led to their conviction. A series of articles in the Daily Worker vigorously opposing the Administration's foreign policy and activity in Korea, was offered as evidence.

In rejecting the request for ca-
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Phone Strike Parley Deadlock Unbroken

Representatives of American Telephone and Telegraph's Western Electric Division and the Communication Workers of America held another round of conferences yesterday, but broke up with no indication of progress.

The walkout of 16,000 installation and maintenance workers affecting the 43-state Bell Telephone system is in its ninth day.

The company, meanwhile, pressed its injunction war against the union, with a move on foot for a writ in Philadelphia, where pickets and police clashed for two successive days, and where seven strikers are held on charges of inciting to riot.

The company also met some legal reverses, according to a spokesman of the union. An application for an injunction was denied in

Omaha, Neb., and the State Supreme Court of Alabama vacated the writ in that state on the ground that the company misrepresented the grounds upon which the injunction was at first granted.

The CWA had in the meantime moved to ask the Federal courts in the Alabama district to take jurisdiction in the belief that the still nominal existence of the Norris-LaGuardia Law offers it some protection. The Federal court took jurisdiction, but its ruling is still a big question.

The union continued its "on and off" picketing policy in many cities.

Dora Lipshitz Is Ordered to Ellis Island; Here 44 Years

The Department of Justice continued to press its drive against foreign-born workers yesterday, demanding the surrender of Dora Lipshitz, 58, veteran member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, for imprisonment on Ellis Island. Miss Lipshitz, who has been a legal resident of the United States for 44 years, was ordered to surrender at the Immigration Service Barge Office, South St., at 11:30 a.m. today.

Born in Russia, Miss Lipshitz has been an active figure in the trade union movement in Chicago and New York all of her adult life.

She was ordered imprisoned under provisions of the McCarran Law. Attorneys for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had advised the Immigration authorities that Miss Lipshitz is suffering with a serious

illness. The authorities state, however, that her illness will not be permitted to interfere with her arrest.

Miss Lipshitz will leave the office of the Committee, 23 West 26th St., at 10:30 a.m. for her

appearance at the Barge office. A committee spokesman urged all friends and colleagues of Miss Lipshitz to be at committee headquarters to escort her to the Ellis Island ferry.

GOV'T AIDE OPPOSES OVERTIME PAY

M. S. Szymchak, member of the board of the Federal Reserve System, predicted yesterday that by the end of next year 8,000,000 workers, an eighth of the total labor force, would be directly engaged in war production. He also predicted that the work week

would be raised above the legal 40 hours presumably without overtime pay.

Addressing the annual New York Chamber of Commerce dinner, Szymchak called for a "substantial" tax increase on individual incomes, and still tighter credit curbs.

Wall Street's Aggression In China

By William Z. Foster

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, seizing upon the Korean War as a pretext, is now striving to develop a full-scale war of aggression against China. As part of its general drive for world conquest and especially in its preparations for war against the Soviet Union, Wall Street, through its Truman Government, wants to destroy the People's Republic of China and to establish its own imperialist control over that immense country.

It is aiming to carry out this imperialist plan of conquest under the mantle of the United Nations, on the Korean model. To this end, it is now busily mobilizing its collection of submissive stooge delegates who make up its ever-obedient majority in the United Nations.

This is the general purpose behind the resolution on Korea, sponsored by the United States and now being debated in the Security Council. This resolution, by holding the Chinese Government responsible for its volunteer nationals now fighting in Korea, virtually condemns that government as a war aggressor and attempts to bring it to trial before world opinion. As a typical imperialist, Mr. Austin arrogantly interpreted the UN's invitation to the Chinese Government to send a delegation to New York to debate the Korean resolution, as "summoning" the Chinese Government to the bar of the United Nations.

The obvious purpose of the State Department, with its resolution, is, by placing impossible conditions before the Chinese, to create such a tense situation that it can mobilize the many capitalist governments now on its payroll for an all-out war against the Chinese Republic. And it is doing this under crassly hypocritical pretenses of friendship for the Chinese people and of defending world peace.

THIS WALL STREET conspiracy of aggression and war against the Chinese people is fully in line with the hostile policy long followed by the United States Government against the great national liberation revolution now going on in China. The following are only a few incidents in this policy of hatred and provocation:

- The UNRRA, controlled by the United States, gave only two percent of its Chinese relief funds for the 100,000,000 people then being led by the Communists, the other 98 percent going into the coffers of the Chiang Kai-shek crooks.

- During the war, and afterward, the United States Government gave the Kuomintang Government \$5,000,000,000, most of which was stolen outright by the reactionaries or used against Communist-led Chinese People's Army troops.

- In the Chinese civil war Chiang Kai-shek was openly aided by U. S. military advisers, and he was also furnished with vast amounts of U. S. war equipment.

- President Truman, by placing the Seventh Fleet as a protective guard around Formosa, directly intervened in the Chinese civil war on the side of the Kuomintang reactionaries.

- The United States Government is now enforcing an economic blockade against People's China, forbidding the shipment of many vitally needed commodities to that country.

- During the Korean war Chinese towns and villages have been repeatedly bombed by U. S. planes, with no recompense to them for the damage wantonly done.

- The United States Government has refused recognition to, and has blocked the admission of the Chinese Republic into the United Nations, despite the fact that the latter's government controls 98 percent of Chinese territory, and that the great majority of the world's peoples, including India, China, Pakistan, USSR, Great Britain, France, etc., have recognized the new Chinese Government and have supported its demand for a seat in the United Nations.

- By crossing the 38th Parallel and by attempting to destroy the North Korean People's Republic—despite the warnings of India and many other countries—the United States Government has clearly demonstrated that it is determined to push its campaign of imperialist conquest into China proper.

- The United States Government, with supreme cynicism, has climaxed this long series of aggressions against China by now branding that country, in the UN, as an aggressor.

If Wall Street should succeed in provoking the anti-Chinese war, which it is now so arrogantly trying to launch,

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Macy Workers To Name New Negotiators

Jamming Manhattan Center, employees of R. H. Macy Wednesday night angrily rejected a raise of \$1.75 a week, about 3 percent, recommended to them for acceptance by Sam Kovenetsky, president, and the negotiating committee of Department Store, Local 1-S (independent).

At the same time it was decided that the shop stewards representing the company's 9,000 employees meet tonight and name a new strategy committee to replace the old one.

The negotiating committee of Local 1-S and Kovenetsky, meanwhile, met again yesterday afternoon to discuss the possibility of new talks with the company. What progress they made, if any, was not indicated.

The rejected proposal also included an offer by the department store's management to advance a \$1.50 raise due to go into effect Feb. 1 and add it immediately to the \$1.75.

The new strategy committee to be elected is expected to reflect more closely the militancy of the rank and file displayed at the meeting.

Negotiations by District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Allied Workers continued with joint representatives of six other major department stores with some indication of progress although nothing specific was made public. An offer of 7½ cents an hour, \$3 weekly, was rejected by the workers at an earlier stage of the talks.

Hearn's is negotiating separately with District 65.

Soviet Newspapers Headline Struggle for World Peace

By Joseph Clark
By Cable to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—While Soviet public opinion is fully aware of the grave threat contained in MacArthur's attempt to carry aggression against Korea across the Man-

churian border, the keynote of comment here is that the world peace movement can "frustrate the plans of the warmakers." These words conclude an editorial in the magazine New Times, which stresses the peaceful economic achievements of the Soviet Union.

Another article in this magazine, "In Defense of Korea," declares that action of Chinese volunteers in Korea is in the spirit of 18th century Frenchmen under Lafayette who fought for American freedom and independence. It also recalls how volunteers from all over the world fought in defense of the Spanish Republic against Franco.

Newspapers here, writing about the 70 percent increase in Soviet production over 1940, recall what Soviet Vice-Premier Nikolai Bulganin said in his address at the anniversary celebration of the October Revolution. Bulganin said in that speech, "The material damage caused by the war to our coun-

try was so enormous that our enemies based their selfish plans on this."

Pravda's editorial on the second World Peace Congress in Warsaw stresses Stalin's statement of May 1, 1946, that people's opposition to war can be decisive factor in maintaining peace.

Defense of peace is the cause of people of all the world, the editorial emphasizes.

STRESS CONSTRUCTION

Major emphasis here continues to be on construction plans in the spirit of peace.

Still another New Times editorial says, "The historic decisions of the Soviet government on the erection of gigantic hydropower stations and irrigation works on the Volga and the Dnieper, in the Crimea and in Central Asia . . . have given millions of people a view of the glorious and now tangibly near, Communist future of our country."

The same issue quotes Stalin's statement of January, 1949: "Naturally, the government of the USSR could cooperate with the government of the United States of America in taking measures designed to implement a pact of peace and leading to gradual disarmament."

Italian Gov't Gets 14 U.S. War Planes

BRINDISI, Italy, Nov. 16 (UP).—The U. S. steamship Algonquin Victory unloaded 14 war planes for Italy today under the U. S. military aid program.

2 Big Steel Locals Fight For FEPC in Indiana City

Special to the Daily Worker

GARY, Indiana, Nov. 16.—Official delegations from the two largest steel locals in Indiana Harbor, Local 1010 of Inland Steel with 15,000 members and Local 1011 of Youngstown Sheet and Tube with 6,500 members, appeared before the Twin City (East Chicago-Indiana Harbor) City Council and urged passage of a Fair Employment Practices law.

William Christie, president of Local 1011 and Frank Gordon, chairman of Local 1010's PAC, were the chief labor spokesmen. The membership of both unions have approved resolutions for City

FEPC legislation. Christie told the Council an FEPC law was needed to stop discrimination against Negro workers and other minority groups. He charged it was impossible for a Negro woman to get work in the steel mills. The union chairman said an FEPC law would be for the benefit of all the people in the city and for the protection of all working people.

Democrat City Council president Fred Saviano, told the large steel delegation he wants to end discrimination as much as they do, but that they were going about it in the wrong way. Saviano's attitude toward the steelworkers was more civil and conciliatory than it was a month ago when the chairman of the Progressive Party and Mary Davidson, local Progressive Party candidate appeared before the city council and presented a draft FEPC ordinance.

The City Council president then took sharp issue with the Progressive Party delegation and said, "The Council is not the place to bring such legislation and I will not submit to pressure groups."

After the local union officials and a number of other members of the steel delegation spoke, City Attorney Lloyd Cohen was instructed by the Council to start an investigation of possible FEPC legislation for the Twin Cities.

Christie told the city councilmen they are elected by the working people and "you should fight for the working people." Christie also said FEPC legislation would be introduced by his local in Hammond and Whiting, nearby cities.

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Mine Union Says Secret Dem-GOP Deal In Ohio Elected Taft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Charges of a secret deal between Ohio Democrats and Republicans to reelect Sen. Robert A. Taft were made today by the United Mine Workers Journal.

Mme. Sun to Talk to Parley by Transcript



Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the First Chinese Republic, and Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China, will be heard in a special transcription from China tomorrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m. by the "Conference on Health and Welfare in China" meeting at the Barbizon - Plaza Hotel, 101 W. 53 St. Mme. Sun Yat-sen's "A Message From New China" will be delivered in her capacity as chairman of the China Welfare Institute, which receives Friendship Cargo medical aid from the China Welfare Appeal of this city, sponsors of the Conference.

The UMW paper, which reflects the views of UMW President John L. Lewis, declared that Democratic Gov. Frank Lausche was returned to office as part of the Democratic-Republican deal. Lausche, who never endorsed the Democratic senatorial nominee, Joseph Ferguson, received Republican votes for governor while turning his machine against Ferguson, the UMW Journal maintained.

In an analysis of the election results, the UMW Journal said Republicans scored victories because "issues related to the Korean war and the whole uncertain and troubled outlook on foreign affairs with its looming threat of another world war influenced many voters to cast ballots of 'non-confidence' against the Truman administration."

The Journal criticized the role played by "political labor leaders" in the Ohio elections. Those labor leaders got themselves so deeply involved with the Truman administration "that they had to accept the verdict of the Ohio Democratic primary—which gave them a candidate who was not regarded by the Ohio voters as senatorial timber," the Journal said.

The editorial comment implied that independent political action united labor forces would have resulted in a better fight by labor's forces.

The administration, backed by the AFL and CIO, failed to make repeal of the Taft-Hartley law as great an issue as it should have been, the Journal noted.

"The Democratic-Republican defeat is a reflection upon the party kite-tail part played by the majority American active political labor leaders in following and sponsoring—without protest—the administration policies . . ." the Journal declared.

The Journal said miners in Ohio gave Ferguson the best clear majority in mining counties. What gave Taft his margin of victory over Ferguson was the Lausche vote and the farm vote, the Journal said.

Invaders in Korea Cross 41st Parallel

U. S. 7th Division troops were reported yesterday to have crossed the 41st parallel in northeast Korea in a five-mile advance that took them to within 20 miles of the Manchurian border. In northwest Korea, a five-mile advance was also reported by MacArthur's invading troops, on the Chongchon River front.

U.S. Commandant Violates Rule To Rearm West Berlin Police

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (UP).—The U. S., British and French occupation forces of West Berlin today violated Allied Control Council orders to give the German police illegal arms. At the same time they brought more occupation troops into West Berlin in the heart of the Soviet zone of Germany.

The American, British and French commandants announced they would arm German police of West Berlin with rifles, submachine guns and other combat weapons.

Britain brought in a force about 12 33-ton Comet tanks with 77-millimeter guns, with them came an advance force of the 3rd Hussar regiment.

Also arriving was the headquarters company of the newly activated U. S. 6th Infantry Regiment.

The U. S., British and French commandants, in arming sectors of Berlin were violating Allied Control Council directive No. 16 which authorizes only pistols for the German police.

In addition to arming the police, the American command is forming a force of about 800 German labor troops, armed with carbines, who will take over guard duty at some military installations and thus release American troops for combat duty.

Maj. Gen. Geoffrey K. Bourne, British commandant, said of his tank and troop reinforcements:

"It is obviously a strengthening of the Allied garrisons in Berlin to have these tanks in the city and this is in full accord with the policy outlined by the (U. S. bloc) foreign ministers in New York last September."

CHURCH WOMEN'S COUNCIL ASSAILS 'LOYALTY' HYSTERIA

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16 (UP).—The United Council of Church Women warned today that irresponsible "loyalty investigations" could force Americans to submit to "a tyranny of our own making."

In a statement of principle presented to the Council's fifth biennial assembly, the church women said Americans should not be tempted by expediency or fear to give up their civil liberties.

"Especially in times of national emergency and unrest it is

necessary for lawmakers and law enforcers, as well as all citizens, to refrain from tainting the name of a fellow citizen by assuming them guilty of disloyalty," the statement said.

Dr. John Alexander Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, told the council delegates last night that the United States must not let "technicalities" interfere with the opportunity to avert war by coming to an agreement with the Peking government.

RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

Democracy in a Soviet Factory

William Wilson, member of the delegation of British workers who visited the Soviet Union, continues his report on the Soviet calibre factory making precision instruments. Wilson's account is part of the delegation's official report.

The factory has also its own camp for children of employees situated in a wooded district and staffed by trained teachers and doctors which opens for summer holidays every June. Canteen arrangements were good, with special sections for workers on diets prescribed by the medical staff. The minimum annual holiday is two weeks on full pay, rising to 28 days.

Are these conditions exceptional? Not at all. We saw identical arrangements, in one case, even more elaborate, at which ever factory we went to. One of us suggested that this was pampering the workers. The Director laughed at the idea. "We think that if the workers like the place they will work all the better and they will use their wits to improve working methods." Judging by results, the

By William Wilson

Engineer in the aircraft industry. Secretary of the Scottish Section of the Delegation. Convenor of Joint Shop Stewards' Committee in one block of Rolls Royce Aircraft Factory, Hillington; Glasgow, with 1,100 workers. Deputy Convenor of Shop Stewards of whole factory (4,700 workers). Elected to delegation by engineering workers at Rolls Royce. President of Amalgamated Engineering Union Branch (Hillington). Delegate from two engineering union branches to Paisley District Committee, Amalgamated Engineering Union.

method is certainly very successful.

Of course it can be done in the Soviet Union. The money for all this comes out of the factory's profits. The factory pays and the trade unions run the clubs and other welfare arrangements.

Great emphasis is laid on study. Everyone coming to the factory is trained and helped to become more skilled. The trade union, and the factory administration play a big part in looking after the welfare of the young workers, and in the case of apprentices very well organized facilities are available to ensure that a high level of skill is attained.

There is a special department of the administration dealing

with apprentice training at the factory. All the places we visited had similar provision made for such training.

We inspected the large section laid out with a variety of machines and benches, with a special staff supervising where youngsters are taught to handle many types of engineering machines. In addition each youngster was attached to a skilled worker who assisted him to develop his knowledge. The apprentices spend two years in this training school, the last six months being partly in the factory, and they are required to pass examinations inside the factory at the end of their time.

Almost every worker, in some way or other, was continuing his or her education. This was only

natural as the determining factor in improving one's position was ability to do the job.

It was quite normal for young workers after two years of training to be earning a wage similar to that of a man.

The average wage at the factory was 816 roubles per month (the highest was 3,000, the lowest 500), and in the course of walking round I asked two young lads of 17 their wage and was told that it was between 800 and 900 roubles per month. Incidentally, while wages are talked of in terms of per month, they are in fact paid fortnightly.

'Open Door' Day

We asked how the young workers obtained the kind of job they wanted to do. We were told

that every year there was an "open door" day, when the opportunity was given for a look round the factory to prospective young workers. This enabled them to make up their minds on whether they wanted to work at the place and what kind of jobs they preferred. If the worker changed his mind after nine months in the job, it was always possible to switch to something else. The apprentice was never blamed for not getting along—the foreman or the skilled worker responsible for him was blamed. They believe in giving workers a chance to learn to operate many different types of machine, so that they develop an all-round skill.

In this factory there was also a lecture room with facilities for showing theoretical films. Admission was free to a hall well laid out with cushioned seats and large stage, which had seating accommodation for at least 700 or 800 people.

With all this as a background, the atmosphere of enthusiasm existing in the factory was not

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Impellitteri's Ex-Foes Eat Dust with a Smile

By Michael Singer

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri and the Board of Estimate, in their first public session since Election Day, played spin-the-bottle at City Hall yesterday, with the new Mayor a delighted recipient of political kisses from virtually every one of his erstwhile campaign foes.

All seven colleagues avowed their esteem and pledged cooperation, with Acting Council President Joseph T. Sharkey, who delivered some of the bluntest ripostes at Impellitteri before Nov. 7, making a frank bid for rapprochement.

"I was one who tried to knock your brains out and tried in every way to defeat you," Sharkey said. "In the American way we all have a right to disagree. I have no apologies to make."

It was Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, however, who licked the dust with unabashed servility. Lyons went so far as to imply that he had always espoused Impellitteri as successor to Mayor O'Dwyer.

Lyons is a stooge of Bronx boss E. J. Flynn, who, along with Tammany Hall and the Liberal Party, had named Ferdinand C. Pecora as candidate.

Borough Presidents John Cashmore of Brooklyn and Cornelius A. Hall mumbled felicitations, and Comptroller Lazarus Joseph confined himself to a two-sentence promise of cooperation.

Queens Borough President Fitzgerald was more full-blown. His borough gave Impellitteri the huge plurality which assured his election.

200 Picket for Release Of McCarran Victims

Two hundred men and women, carrying banners demanding the release of the 16 McCarran Act victims held without bail at Ellis Island, marched for an hour yesterday

in front of Immigration Service headquarters at 70 Columbus Ave.

The picket demonstration was led by Nat Ross, N. Y. secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Charles Musial, of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

The marchers chanted, "Defend the Bill of Rights," "No Concentration Camps," and "Free the 16."

The banners bore the names of all 16 victims, and also carried such slogans as "Demand an End of Midnight Raids," "The McCarran Law Menaces All Americans," "Release the Fighters for Labor and the Minorities," and "Concentration Camps Would Destroy American Homes."

GREEK-AMERICANS PROTEST UN INACTION ON TERROR

A delegation of 30 Greek-Americans visited the United Nations yesterday and left a memorandum with number of delegations protesting UN refusal to take up the question of the concentration camps in which thousands of Greek democrats are being tortured and murdered.

The statement declared that instead of a UN decision for immediate repatriation of Greek children, it would have been more appropriate and humane to take steps to save the 16 EPON youth now under sentence of death; to release 3,000 women, many of whom have children with them, from the concentration camps and prisons, and to insure food, clothing and homes for the repatriated children.

Last Chance to Get Speaking Time on Rent

Today is the deadline for requests for speaking time at the New York State rent hearing to be held Nov. 22, at 3 p.m., Central Commercial High School.

Tenants groups urged organizations and individuals to ask for speaking time by writing to the State Rent Commission, 280 Broadway. The Dewey rent law opens the way for new rent boosts beginning Dec. 1.

Praise Soviet Amity Council's Aid to Peace

Peace was the keynote of the rally last night held under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The rally commemorated the 33rd anniversary

of the USSR, and the 17th year of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. A message from Andrei Vishinsky, of the Soviet Union, and Julius Katz-Suchy, permanent Polish representative to the UN, praised the council's work for peace.

Berry to Talk On Puerto Rico

Abner Berry, editor of the Harlem Worker, will report on his recent trip to Puerto Rico at this Sunday's forum-discussion at the Jefferson School of Social Science, at 8 p.m.

Mercedes Arroyo, Puerto Rican-American leader of New York City, will also speak.

Included on the program will be performers from People's Artists. There will also be a preliminary reception, with refreshments. Admission is \$1.00.

Disbarment Hearing Put Off

Federal Court disbarment proceedings against Harry Sacher and Abraham J. Isserman, two of the lawyers for the 11 Communist leaders, were adjourned yesterday. The hearing was to have started before Federal Judge Carroll Hincks of New Haven, Conn.

Sacher told the court that both he and Isserman "are heavily engaged in preparing their arguments for the 11 Communist defendants, whose hearing is scheduled Dec. 4 before the U.S. Supreme Court."

Frank Adams will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the petitioners, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers Association.

Rent Hearing

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A public hearing has been ordered here at 2 p.m. Monday to discuss a new rent control plan for New York State. The hearing was called by State Rent Administrator Joseph C. McGoldrick.

Demand British Quit Suez, Sudan

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 16.—Premier Mustapha El-Nahas Pasha demanded before a wildly cheering parliament today, with King Farouk observing, that Great Britain get out of the Suez Canal zone and the Sudan immediately.

The "Rally for Peace" was to hear John T. McManus, ALP gubernatorial candidate in the recent election; Paul Robeson, Corliss Lamont, Jessica Smith and Prof. Pratt Fairchild.

Vishinsky's message stated: "On this momentous day of the 33rd anniversary of the great October socialist revolution and on the 17th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, I should like to note the great significance of the important work being carried on by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in strengthening friendship between the peoples of the United States of America and the Soviet Union. I wish the National Council all the success in this important work."

Julius Katz-Suchy stated: "Yours indeed is a worthy service in the cause of lasting peace, that peace for which the peoples everywhere hunger and strive."

Forum Tonight On Psychiatry A forum tonight (Friday) on psychiatry at the Hotel Sutton at 9 p.m. will hear Dr. Clifford Sager, assistant dean of Post Graduate Center for Psychotherapy, and Dr. Irving Bieber, of the Department of Psychiatry, N. Y. Medical College. The forum is sponsored by the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum will be moderator.

Daily Worker

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Macy Workers To Name New Negotiators

Jamming Manhattan Center, employees of R. H. Macy Wednesday night angrily rejected a raise of \$1.75 a week, about 3 percent, recommended to them for acceptance by Sam Kovenetsky, president, and the negotiating committee, of Department Store, Local 1-S (independent).

At the same time it was decided that the shop stewards representing the company's 9,000 employees meet tonight and name a new strategy committee to replace the old one.

The negotiating committee of Local 1-S and Kovenetsky, meanwhile, met again yesterday afternoon to discuss the possibility of new talks with the company. What progress they made, if any, was not indicated.

The rejected proposal also included an offer by the department store's management to advance a \$1.50 raise due to go into effect Feb. 1 and add it immediately to the \$1.75.

The new strategy committee to be elected is expected to reflect more closely the militancy of the rank and file displayed at the meeting.

Negotiations by District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Allied Workers continued with joint representatives of six other major department stores with some indication of progress although nothing specific was made public. An offer of 7½ cents an hour, \$3 weekly, was rejected by the workers at an earlier stage of the talks.

Hearn's is negotiating separately with District 65.

Soviet Newspapers Headline Struggle for World Peace

By Joseph Clark
By Cable to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—While Soviet public opinion is fully aware of the grave threat contained in MacArthur's attempt to carry aggression against Korea across the Man-

churian border, the keynote of comment here is that the world peace movement can "frustrate the plans of the warmakers." These words conclude an editorial in the magazine New Times, which stresses the peaceful economic achievements of the Soviet Union.

Another article in this magazine, "In Defense of Korea," declares that action of Chinese volunteers in Korea is in the spirit of 18th century Frenchmen under Lafayette who fought for American freedom and independence. It also recalls how volunteers from all over the world fought in defense of the Spanish Republic against Franco.

Newspapers here, writing about the 70 percent increase in Soviet production over 1940, recall what Soviet Vice Premier Nikolai Bulganin said in his address at the anniversary celebration of the October Revolution. Bulganin said in that speech, "The material damage caused by the war to our coun-

try was so enormous that our enemies based their selfish plans on this."

Pravda's editorial on the second World Peace Congress in Warsaw stresses Stalin's statement of May 1, 1946, that people's opposition to war can be decisive factor in maintaining peace.

Defense of peace is the cause of people of all the world, the editorial emphasizes.

STRESS CONSTRUCTION

Major emphasis here continues to be on construction plans in the spirit of peace.

Still another New Times editorial says, "The historic decisions of the Soviet government on the erection of gigantic hydropower stations and irrigation works on the Volga and the Dnieper, in the Crimea and in Central Asia . . . have given millions of people a view of the glorious and now tangibly near, Communist future of our country."

The same issue quotes Stalin's statement of January, 1949: "Naturally, the government of the USSR could cooperate with the government of the United States of America in taking measures designed to implement a pact of peace and leading to gradual disarmament."

Italian Gov't Gets 14 U.S. War Planes

BRINDISI, Italy, Nov. 16 (UP).—The U. S. steamship Algonquin Victory unloaded 14 war planes for Italy today under the U. S. military aid program.

2 Big Steel Locals Fight For FEPC in Indiana City

Special to the Daily Worker

GARY, Indiana, Nov. 16.—Official delegations from the two largest steel locals in Indiana Harbor, Local 1010 of Inland Steel with 15,000 members and Local 1011 of

Youngstown Sheet and Tube with 6,500 members, appeared before the Twin City (East Chicago-Indiana Harbor) City Council and urged passage of a Fair Employment Practices law.

William Christie, president of Local 1011 and Frank Gordon, chairman of Local 1010's PAC, were the chief labor spokesmen. The membership of both unions have approved resolutions for City

FEPC legislation. Christie told the Council an FEPC law was needed to stop discrimination against Negro workers and other minority groups. He charged it was impossible for a Negro woman to get work in the steel mills. The union chairman said an FEPC law would be for the benefit of all the people in the city and for the protection of all working people.

Democrat City Council president Fred Saviano, told the large steel delegation he wants to end discrimination as much as they do, but that they were going about it in the wrong way. Saviano's attitude toward the steelworkers was more civil and conciliatory than it was a month ago when the chairman of the Progressive Party and Mary Davidson, local Progressive Party candidate appeared before the city council and presented a draft FEPC ordinance.

The City Council president then took sharp issue with the Progressive Party delegation and said, "The Council is not the place to bring such legislation and I will not submit to pressure groups."

After the local union officials and a number of other members of the steel delegation spoke, City Attorney Lloyd Cohen was instructed by the Council to start an investigation of possible FEPC legislation for the Twin Cities.

Christie told the city councilmen they are elected by the working people and "you should fight for the working people." Christie also said FEPC legislation would be introduced by his local in Hammond and Whiting, nearby cities.

(Continued on Page 9)

Mine Union Says Secret Dem-GOP Deal In Ohio Elected Taft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Charges of a secret deal between Ohio Democrats and Republicans to reelect Sen. Robert A. Taft were made today by the United Mine Workers Journal.

Mme. Sun to Talk to Parley by Transcript



Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the First Chinese Republic, and Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China, will be heard in a special transcription from China tomorrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m. by the "Conference on Health and Welfare in China" meeting at the Barbizon - Plaza Hotel, 101 W. 58 St. Mme. Sun Yat-sen's "A Message From New China" will be delivered in her capacity as chairman of the China Welfare Institute, which receives Friendship Cargo medical aid from the China Welfare Appeal of this city, sponsors of the Conference.

Invaders in Korea Cross 41st Parallel

U. S. 7th Division troops were reported yesterday to have crossed the 41st parallel in northeast Korea in a five-mile advance that took them to within 20 miles of the Manchurian border. In northwest Korea, a five-mile advance was also reported by MacArthur's invading troops, on the Chongchon River front.

CHURCH WOMEN'S COUNCIL ASSAILS 'LOYALTY' HYSTERIA

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16 (UP).—The United Council of Church Women warned today that irresponsible "loyalty" investigations could force Americans to submit to "a tyranny of our own making."

In a statement of principle presented to the Council's fifth biennial assembly, the church women said Americans should not be tempted by expediency or fear to give up their civil liberties.

"Especially in times of national emergency and unrest it is

The UMW paper, which reflects the views of UMW President John L. Lewis, declared that Democratic Gov. Frank Lausche was returned to office as part of the Democratic-Republican deal. Lausche, who never endorsed the Democratic senatorial nominee, Joseph Ferguson, received Republican votes for governor while turning his machine against Ferguson, the UMW Journal maintained.

In an analysis of the election results, the UMW Journal said Republicans scored victories because "issues related to the Korean war and the whole uncertain and troubled outlook on foreign affairs with its looming threat of another world war influenced many voters to cast ballots of 'non-confidence' against the Truman administration."

The Journal criticized the role played by "political labor leaders" in the Ohio elections. Those labor leaders got themselves so deeply involved with the Truman administration "that they had to accept the verdict of the Ohio Democratic primary—which gave them a candidate who was not regarded by the Ohio voters as senatorial timber," the Journal said.

The editorial comment implied that independent political action united labor forces would have resulted in a better fight by labor's forces.

The administration, backed by the AFL and CIO, failed to make repeal of the Taft-Hartley law as great an issue as it should have been, the Journal noted.

"The Democratic-Republican defeat is a reflection upon the party kite-tail part played by the majority American active political labor leaders in following and sponsoring—without protest—the administration policies . . ." the Journal declared.

The Journal said miners in Ohio gave Ferguson the best clear majorities in mining counties. What gave Taft his margin of victory over Ferguson was the Lausche vote and the farm vote, the Journal said.

China, Finland to Exchange Envoys

HONG KONG, Nov. 16 (UP).—The Peking Radio said today that the Chinese People's Republic and Finland have agreed to exchange diplomatic envoys.

The broadcast said the Finnish minister in New Delhi had been appointed minister to Peiping, holding the two posts concurrently.

The Chinese ambassador to Stockholm will concurrently be minister to Helsinki, the Peking Radio said.

U.S. Commandant Violates Rule To Rearm West Berlin Police

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (UP).The U. S., British and French occupation forces of West Berlin today violated Allied Control Council orders to give the German police illegal arms. At the same time they brought more occupation troops into West Berlin in the heart of the Soviet zone of Germany.

The American, British and French commandants announced they would arm German police of West Berlin with rifles, submachine guns and other combat weapons.

Britain brought in a force about 12 33-ton Comet tanks with 77-millimeter guns, with them came an advance force of the 3rd Hussar regiment.

Also arriving was the headquarters company of the newly activated U. S. 8th Infantry Regiment.

The U. S., British and French commandants, in arming sectors of Berlin were violating Allied Control Council directive No. 16 which authorizes only pistols for the German police.

In addition to arming the police, the American command is forming a force of about 800 German labor troops, armed with carbines, who will take over guard duty at some military installations and thus release American troops for combat duty.

Maj. Gen. Geoffrey K. Bourne, British commandant, said of his tank and troop reinforcements:

"It is obviously a strengthening of the Allied garrisons in Berlin to have these tanks in the city and this is in full accord with the policy outlined by the (U. S. bloc) foreign ministers in New York last September."

RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

Democracy in a Soviet Factory

William Wilson, member of the delegation of British workers who visited the Soviet Union, continues his report on the Soviet calibre factory making precision instruments. Wilson's account is part of the delegation's official report.

The factory has also its own camp for children of employees situated in a wooded district and staffed by trained teachers and doctors which opens for summer holidays every June. Canteen arrangements were good, with special sections for workers on diets prescribed by the medical staff. The minimum annual holiday is two weeks on full pay, rising to 28 days.

Are these conditions exceptional? Not at all. We saw identical arrangements, in one case, even more elaborate, at which-ever factory we went to. One of us suggested that this was pampering the workers. The Director laughed at the idea. "We think that if the workers like the place they will work all the better and they will use their wits to improve working methods." Judging by results, the

method is certainly very successful.

Of course it can be done in the Soviet Union. The money for all this comes out of the factory's profits. The factory pays and the trade unions run the clubs and other welfare arrangements.

Great emphasis is laid on study. Everyone coming to the factory is trained and helped to become more skilled. The trade union, and the factory administration play a big part in looking after the welfare of the young workers, and in the case of apprentices very well organized facilities are available to ensure that a high level of skill is attained.

There is a special department of the administration dealing

with apprentice training at the factory. All the places we visited had similar provision made for such training.

We inspected the large section laid out with a variety of machines and benches, with a special staff supervising where youngsters are taught to handle many types of engineering machines. In addition each youngster was attached to a skilled worker who assisted him to develop his knowledge. The apprentices spend two years in this training school, the last six months being partly in the factory, and they are required to pass examinations inside the factory at the end of their time.

Almost every worker, in some way or other, was continuing his or her education. This was only

natural as the determining factor in improving one's position was ability to do the job.

It was quite normal for young workers after two years of training to be earning a wage similar to that of a man.

The average wage at the factory was 816 roubles per month (the highest was 3,000, the lowest 500), and in the course of walking round I asked two young lads of 17 their wage and was told that it was between 800 and 900 roubles per month. Incidentally, while wages are talked of in terms of per month, they are in fact paid fortnightly.

'Open Door' Day

We asked how the young workers obtained the kind of job they wanted to do. We were told

that every year there was an "open door" day, when the opportunity was given for a look round the factory to prospective young workers. This enabled them to make up their minds on whether they wanted to work at the place and what kind of jobs they preferred. If the worker changed his mind after nine months in the job, it was always possible to switch to something else. The apprentice was never blamed for not getting along—the foreman or the skilled worker responsible for him was blamed. They believe in giving workers a chance to learn to operate many different types of machine, so that they develop an all-round skill.

In this factory there was also a lecture room with facilities for showing theoretical films. Admission was free to a hall well laid out with cushioned seats and large stage, which had seating accommodation for at least 700 or 800 people.

With all this as a background, the atmosphere of enthusiasm existing in the factory was not

(Continued on Page 10)

4 Indians Framed On Ballot Petitions

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—Judge Saul Rabb has postponed arraignment until Saturday of four Progressive Party leaders who were indicted here in a pre-election frameup. The four leaders, charged with "falsely attesting to signatures" on election petitions, are: Willard B. Ranson, co-chairman of the state Progressive Party and president of the Indiana National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Maurice Horwitz, state director of the Progressive Party; Oscar Banks, Negro worker active in civil rights struggles; and Arnold Grubin, 21-year-old Progressive Party worker.

The four were indicted two weeks before election. They have been released on \$1,000 bond each. Penalty in case of a conviction may be \$1,000 to \$10,000 fine and one to three years in prison.

Although under the election law only 1,019 signatures were necessary to nominate three state representatives, the Progressives obtained 1,490 bonafide signatures. Indiana law requires that each signature be notarized.

PROTESTS STIRRED

The local Negro weekly, "The Indianapolis Recorder", has reported that the arrests have stirred up a "political hornet's nest." Citizens from all parties look upon the arrests as an attempt to intimidate the Negro people and stem their growing militancy. County Prosecutor George Dailey, defeated in the November election, has clashed many times with Ranson over Dailey's refusal to prosecute violations of Indiana's Civil Rights Law.

Ranson was presented last year with the "Cable Award" for out-

standing service to the Negro community of Indianapolis.

Campaign material issued for Frank Fairchild, Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney, declared, "The indictments are an insult to the Negro people of Indianapolis. Can you imagine Willard B. Ranson being guilty of fraud? We say NO! It's a frame-up to further Dailey's political aspirations."

Rent Hearing in Albany Monday

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A public hearing has been ordered here at 2 p.m. Monday to discuss a new rent control plan for New York State. The hearing was called by State Rent Administrator Joseph C. McGoldrick.

The meeting is one of a series held throughout the state, as required by the Dewey rent law, for the gathering of data on which to base the new rent increase reg-

ulations. These regulations will be issued Dec. 1 and will give landlords additional ways in which to apply for rent boosts.

The bi-partisan election board refused to meet the issue in regard to the petition. Even though the Progressive Party filed a mandamus action to force the board to place the candidates on the ballot, the board raised a number of technicalities in the courts until it was too late.

A citizens' committee cutting across all political parties is being organized to fight the indictments.

On Psychiatry

A forum tonight (Friday) on psychiatry at the Hotel Sutton at 9 p.m. will hear Dr. Clifford Sager, assistant dean of Post Graduate Center for Psychotherapy, and Dr. Irving Bieber, of the Department of Psychiatry, N. Y. Medical College. The forum is sponsored by the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum will be moderator.

Irish Workers Seek Action on Demands For Wage Increases

By Sean Nolan

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—A showdown for more wages to meet rising living costs is being demanded by Irish trade unionists. After months of negotiation between trade union and employer organizations, with a Labor Court representative acting as chairman, stalemate has been reached. The employers' representatives have refused to agree to the proposal of the trade unions that a new maximum wage increase figure be fixed and that this figure should serve as a guide to the Labor Court or sectional employer's organizations when considering new wage claims.

The employers refuse to consider any new wage increase beyond the figure set in 1948 between the trade unions and the Federated Union of Employers. Almost all sections of workers have been awarded the 1948 increase, and the demand for further wage increases is based on the continued rise in prices.

The retail price index shows an increase of 88 percent over 1939, while wages, in the same period, have increased by only 73 percent. In 1949 the profits of 70 public companies increased by 25 percent over the previous year.

At mass meetings in many parts

of the country the union leaders are being called upon to serve notice on the employers that unless wage increases are conceded within a specified time strike action will be taken.

The union leaders are seeking for ways to delay widespread strike action by holding discussions with the Government. Strikes would be embarrassing to the three Labor Ministers in the present Coalition Government.

In an effort to appease the workers, the Government has announced plans for a new cost of living index, which will include many items not covered by the present index; but this makes little impression since it will be more than 12 months before the new index is completed.

The delayed effects of devaluation of the pound are now making themselves felt, and, in addition, the rearmament drive of Britain, America and other countries is resulting in sharp increases in the prices of imported raw materials.

Ford's 'Humanitarian' Speedup

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Mich., Nov. 16.—The same day Thursday, Nov. 9 that Henry Ford II was being awarded a Doctor of Humanities degree, foremen in the Rouge plant were holding watches on workers going to the toilets.

As Henry Ford II was stepping up to the rostrum in the Rackham Memorial Building to accept the plaudits of his pals for his "humanitarianism," 1,500 workers in the Rouge plant Cold Heading Building were fighting a speedup, that saw them walk out on strike the following day. The company on the new 1951 Ford extended the frame line 24 inches and demanded the workers turn out 44 jobs an

hour when before the production was 25 to 30 an hour.

The day following Ford's being given the degree for his "humanitarianism," 300 workers walked off the job in the Miscellaneous Building at the Rouge, when the company cut their wage a nickel an hour.

What's humanitarian about the Gear and Axle Building, Heat Treat Department, where the temperature is 120 degrees and men can't go to the toilets because the company cut off one relief man, leaving only one relief man for 12 workers.

Production in this department has gone up despite the fact that workers were laid off in the 14,000-man layoff last week.

In the same department, truck and axle shaft, Nov. 2 furnace with heat up to 170 degrees with four men usually assigned to this job, one of whom was removed, production is still the same. These workers handle red-hot axles which weigh up to 30 pounds with hand tongs.

Dept. 6985, Axle Bldg. production on the pinion gears was raised from 192 to 219 per hour.

On the H-job, production was raised from 211 to 240, no replacements on jobs, no extra men.

In the same department, reverse cycles, one worker was operating two machines, turning out 1,370 jobs in 8 hours. The job was retimed by company time study men. Now the worker runs three

machines and is forced to turn out 1,940 jobs. Also the worker has to clean up the chips around the machine, bring oil for the machine and use gauges on all stocks. The latter job used to be done by inspectors.

On the final assembly line in Gear and Axle, where the force was reduced 20 men, production is now more than before the lay-off. Here is where the foreman whom the workers call "Hurricane Heilman" stands with a watch in his hand when workers go to the toilets.

And Henry Ford II gets an award for his "humanitarianism" when such brutal, backbreaking, mangle speedup is practiced in his Rouge plant.

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Unions Map Fight for Rent Control; To Join Rally Against Hilliard

The United Labor Committee to Defeat Taft-Hartley yesterday appealed to union officials as well as rank-and-file members to attend the rent hearings scheduled for this city Nov. 22 at Central Commercial High School. It warned that there must be widespread publicity of this hearing in order to avoid the "disgraceful repetition of the Syracuse and Rochester rent hearings this week at which not a single union was represented and where landlords had a field day." The hearings are supposed to provide the data for new state rent increase regulations which go into effect Dec. 1. "Unless labor makes itself felt and heard

Elections and Negro People:

36 Negroes Elected To State Legislatures

By John Pittman

Voters in 14 states sent 36 Negroes to state legislatures in the Nov. 7 general election, reelected two Negroes to the United States Congress, elected at least six to judicial posts and six to county offices. This count is based on incomplete reports, and probably omits other Negroes elected to county and municipal offices.

In addition, Georgia voters rejected 143,867 to 112,041 a constitutional amendment proposed by Gov. Herman Talmadge to place the state's general election under the county unit system. Talmadge introduced the measure not only to give his Klan-controlled rural areas the deciding vote, thus weighting the scales in favor of his "machine," but also practically to disfranchise the Negroes and white workers in the urban industrial centers, principally Atlanta, Macon and Savannah.

South Carolina voters accepted an amendment to outlaw the poll-tax, but their vote must be ratified by the lower house next year. If so ratified, polltax requirements will exist in only six states—Ala., Miss., Ark., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

STUCK TO DEMS, GOP

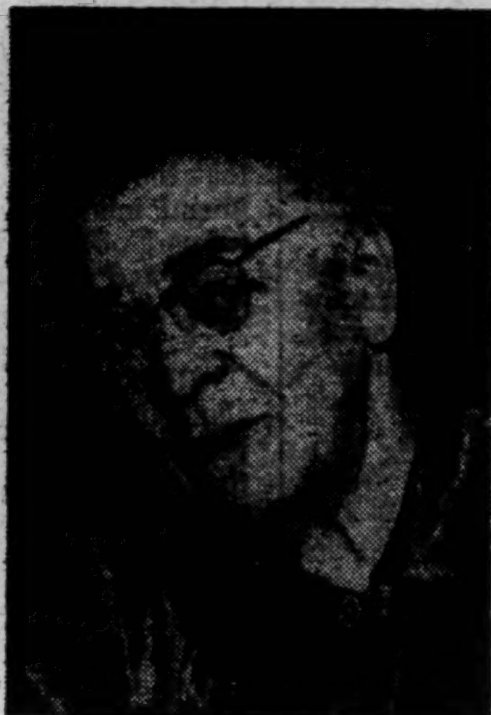
On the negative side, Negro voters in the main remained attached to the twin jimcrow parties of the U. S. billionaires—the Republican and Democratic Parties. Progressive Party candidates failed to win the bulk of the Negro vote, though some Negro candidates on state tickets of the Progressive Party and the American Labor Party drew support from a mixed Negro and white electorate. Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, Los Angeles publisher on the Independent Party ticket, placed third in the 14th District Congressional Race. Mrs. Alia Washington, Negro woman of Berkeley, obtained over 200,000 votes in the race for state controller. She, too, ran on the Independent ticket. In New York the distinguished Negro scholar and author, Dr. William E. B. DuBois, drew over 200,000 votes in the race for U. S. Senate.

The two jimcrow parties' grip on the Negro voters was also reflected in the fact that many Negro candidate lost to white rivals in preponderantly Negro districts—as in St. Louis, Cleveland, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Negro voters indicated a tendency to follow party loyalties, regardless of whether candidates were Negro.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Negro club woman and Republican leader of Chicago, probably won the highest vote ever obtained by a Negro woman. She received 727,499 votes for county commissioner, but lost the election.

In Arizona, voters refused to repeal laws requiring segregation of Negro and white school children. In Portland, Ore., a measure passed last Feb. 21 by the city council, which would have banned discrimination in public places, was rejected by the voters.

On the basis of such incomplete reports, it is possible to reach only a few general conclusions regarding the 1950 elections and the Negro people. The first conclusion is that the elections showed a



CHARLOTTA BASS
Candidate in California

growing tendency on the part of Negroes to run for elective office on all levels of government. This fact itself reflects a growing political awareness among the Negro people, and an increasing determination to have a voice in governing themselves.

However, this initiative is still largely limited to representatives of the Negro middle class. Most of the candidates were lawyers, physicians, business men and members of the professions. Working-class candidates were put forward mainly by the Progressive Party and its affiliates.

The cause of this, of course, is to be traced to the anti-worker bias

man and woman with contempt. And certainly, the responsibility of these betrayers of labor for keeping the voters as a whole tied to the old jimcrow parties, extends far beyond the failure of labor to nominate Negro working-class candidates. It also includes the election of a more reactionary, war-minded Congress and state legislature.

In the Congress, the Dixiecrat white-supremacist wing of the Democratic Party has gained more power, and will henceforth crack the whip over the Democratic Administration. Also the gains by the Republican Party have assured the continuation in the 82nd Congress of a white-chauvinist, police-state-minded coalition of reactionary Republicans and southern Democrats.

Such an outcome, far from allowing Negroes to consider the elections as being an advance for the cause of Negro people, immediately confronts the Negro people with the certainty of increased oppression and deprivation.

It is a long way from the Reconstruction elections, contrary to the opinion of certain Negro spokesmen, such as New York Amsterdam News. A long way, both from the viewpoint of the actual number of Negroes elected to governmental position, and from the program of the governments so elected.

Certainly part of the responsibility for keeping the Negro people tied to the old jimcrow parties also lies with the Negro misleaders, mainly with the big publishers, the Negro labor opportunists, and the leaders of national organizations such as the NAACP and Urban League.

These misleaders have trumpeted the "services" rendered the Negro people by the old parties, have portrayed President Truman as a second Lincoln, and have submerged the civil rights issue, subordinating it to the war program of the two old parties. They have

NEGROES ELECTED TO OFFICE BY STATES (Incomplete Data)

State	U.S. Congress	State Legislature	Judicial Posts	County or City Posts
New York	1	5	3	—
Illinois	1	5	1	1
Massachusetts	—	1	1	—
Michigan	—	3	—	1
Colorado	—	2	—	—
Arizona	—	2	—	—
Ohio	—	2	—	—
Kansas	—	1	—	2
Pennsylvania	—	6	—	—
Indiana	—	2	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	1
Delaware	—	1	—	—
California	—	2	—	—
Missouri	—	4	1	1
States 14	2	36	6	6

of the two jimcrow parties, and to the betrayal of the electorate by the rightwing trade union bureaucrats. The trade unions, had they played the responsible and independent role in the election which their opportunistic officialdom prevented them from playing, would surely have nominated and fought for the election of Negro trade union candidates.

But the policy of betraying the Negro people which began with abandonment of the Southern Organizing Drive by the CIO culminated in abandoning the Negro voters to the Republican and Democratic machines, which everywhere view the Negro working

leaders.

sown confusion among the Negro voters, and disarmed them in the face of increasingly savage attacks from their worst foes. The Negro peoples' own experience will reveal to them how disastrous for their aspirations has been the 1950 election outcome. The big problem ahead is how to defend the last vestiges of civil rights against the Truman Administration, the 82nd Congress, the state and local governments, and the offensive of the billionaires and racists. One of the first approaches Negro voters will take to this problem is a critical examination of the record and role of the Negro mis-

leaders.

A spokesman said this issue will be discussed at the Labor Conference for Mutual Aid to be held Saturday, Nov. 18, at 13 Astor Place Penthouse, at 1 p.m.

Rank and file unionists as well as officials were urged to attend the hearing to protect workers' living standards.

The Mutual Aid Conference will deal with strike assistance, organizations of the unorganized, defense of civil liberties and legislative activities.

It will also map the fight against Welfare Commissioner Hilliard's attacks on United Public Worker unionists. A picket line in front of Hilliard's office, 250 Church St., near City Hall, will be held on Tuesday from 5 to 7 p.m. to protest his union-busting policies.

Saturday's conference call emphasized that the gathering will prepare a fighting program to compel the 82nd Congress to roll back prices, to establish rent control, fair taxation on the working

people and the enactment of an excess profits tax.

Also concerning the conference will be "a nationwide campaign to repeal the Taft-Hartley and McCarran laws."

Raise Celanese Pay in Rome, Ga

The Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, has reached an agreement with the Celanese Corp. of America which will give an additional 13½ cents an hour to the 1,200 workers employed in the company's Rome, Ga., plant, it was announced yesterday by Herbert W. Payne, TWUA synthetic yarn director.

The contract has been approved by the workers. The 13½ cent package includes a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour, two cents for wage adjustments, and improvements in vacations, paid holidays, overtime and other cost items amounting to 1½ cents an hour.

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Stroll Through Leningrad

By Joseph Clark
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

LENINGRAD. WHEN SERGI GRADUATED from secondary school in Leningrad in 1939 he had every intention of going to the university. He was also going to marry a girl Marfa, he had known ever since he was a little boy. The war came, first with Hitler's stooges in Finland, then Hitler's invasion itself, and seven years were taken out of Sergei's life.

Despite years in the trenches and foxholes of Karelia and the Leningrad front, Sergei came out of it all, one ear deafened from shell concussion, but otherwise healthy and sound. Marfa too had survived the terrible years of Leningrad's siege. She had dug fortifications when the weather was 40 degrees below zero. But came the huge demobilization of 1945-1946 and Sergei and Marfa were reunited in Leningrad. They were married and Sergei entered the University, Philology faculty.



Sergei had just graduated when I met him here; he showed me some of the city's sights. He had a three-year old daughter and we swapped stories about our children. As our trolley bus drove toward Smolny Institute we passed one of Leningrad's innumerable stone mansions. Sergei pointed it out to me as the State Library of Leningrad which has some ten million books. Pointing further down the block he said "that's where I live," adding, "conveniently located, isn't it?"

AS WE WATCHED the thousands of shoppers going to the stores, passed new buildings in construction and the site of the new subway, Sergei turned to me and said:

"Can you imagine how wonderful it would be if there was no danger of war? Maybe if the people of New York had gone through what Leningrad had there wouldn't be so much talk about throwing atomic bombs on the Soviet Union."

Earlier we had walked along the banks of the Neva, Sergei identifying the big handsome structures, brown, white, red and green, all along the river. That's the university, he said, pointing to

Around the Globe, will be resumed on his return. Joseph Starobin is in Europe. His column,

a red stone building more than a quarter of a mile long. He showed me the Philology building close by, and the Academy of Arts building, the Zoological institute, the Naval Museum, the Peter and Paul Fortress on one of the Neva islands. "That's where the Tsars imprisoned the fighters for democracy from this region," he reminded me. We walked through the lovely park by the Admiralty building and he said this was new, just built during the past few years.

I had also walked miles through the city by myself, browsed through the various bookstores, examined the goods in the stores, read the posters telling what's happening in the city, walked along the canals and boulevards, through side streets and down toward the waterfront docks.

It seemed to me that the variety of consumer goods in the stores was even greater than in Moscow. I noticed electrical appliances of all varieties being sold in innumerable stores. People were not only buying radios and phonographs but television sets and from the program announcements in the papers I gathered that the same high dramatic and musical standards of the theatre were maintained for Leningrad's television. As in Moscow, people were buying ice skates and skis for the winter sport season.

In one of the parks I saw young boys playing basketball and was somewhat surprised to see that the style of play was very similar to ours. The boys were about the same age I had been when I played for Brooklyn's P.S. 179, and I'm sure these Leningrad lads would have given us a good game. There was the inevitable football (soccer) field and game going on. Just a bit further along girls were running a hundred meter race in pairs, and each was being timed by stop watch.

LENINGRAD GIVES the impression of a great cultural center. A trip through the famous Hermitage museum is most rewarding. Sergei proudly told me that he considered the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra one of the best in the Union. He thought however that the ballet and opera was not quite up to the Moscow Bolshoi standard.

I noticed that several concerts were being given over the weekend, including one of Russian opera music and Russian songs. A concert by a noted Leningrad pianist Maria Granberg was being given.

(Continued on Page 8)

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

Criticizes Use Of a Word

New York.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Michael Singer's article on Marcantonio in today's Daily Worker referred to Congressman-Elect Donovan as a "donkey." This term, I believe, is abusive of the Irish people. S.J.J.

Editor's Note: Through a very regrettable error in transcription by the reporter, this anti-Irish expression did appear in our paper. Michael Singer's correction which appeared Nov. 14, the day following the article was as follows: "Through an error in hurriedly transcribing my notes on the interview with Rep. Vito Marcantonio which appeared in yesterday's Daily Worker, the Congressman's

characterization of his opponent as 'flunkey' was incorrectly quoted as 'donkey.' The correct quote should read: 'That flunkey—forget it, Joe, he's a lead duck already.'"

Asks for Volunteers In McCarran Fight

Editor, Daily Worker:

I know many of the readers of the Daily want to do something to help fight the McCarran law. Well, here's one way they can be mighty helpful.

The National Civil Rights Congress is requesting volunteers to help get out a large mailing on Friday, Saturday and Sunday (Nov. 17, 18 and 19) at 23 West 26th St. Readers can just come up to the office or call MURRAY Hill 4-6640.

LEON JOSEPHSON.

Press Roundup

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM's Frederick Woltman, having cuddled up with his brother-stoolie, Louis 'McCarthy's Boy' Budenz, comes up with a front-page sensation: "Trotsky Death Plotter Named." Budenz says it was a "Soviet secret agent," neglecting only one minor detail. The story was an old lie way back in 1940, when Budenz was still pretending to be human.

THE TIMES front-pages Acheson's bleat that Wall Street has no "ulterior designs in Manchuria." Tucked away in a Page 3 paragraph is the information that an "official UN document" has just been circulated listing 84 specific violations of Chinese territory charged to the U. S. by China. Maybe Wall Street has no ulterior designs on China, but how about its designs on China's interior?

THE MIRROR won't have it that Taft won because of labor's revulsion against the sell-out policies of the Democrats.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE is all for an excess profits tax, for just about as long as it takes you to read this sentence. Then, it hurriedly suggests that there would be "really fiendish difficulties in drafting a clear and fair one" and concludes that if

these "difficulties" should "prove too great to overcome, we would advocate abandonment of the excess profits tax." Increasing YOUR income taxes, plus creating a national sales tax, wouldn't be difficult at all, so the Trib is heartily in favor of them.

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone reports that "there is no doubt . . . that for most Germans in Western Germany . . . the thought of war and rearmament is deeply distasteful." Stone says "only the leadership is ready for war again."

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN explains how the earlier publication of Gen. Wedemeyer's report on China would have blocked the defeat of the Kuomintang.

THE POST's Max Lerner, who never heard of Hitler, says it's ridiculous for China to fear a MacArthur air attack over its cities, because such a war would be a "catastrophe" for America. The Post's sage doesn't "take seriously" the reports that Chinese cities are preparing defenses. Since he's forgotten Hitler, it's understandable that he should have missed China's charge of 84 air violations of its territory in the last few months. —R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

The Election Results and The Future of the ADA

IN THE PAST couple of years, leaders of a substantial section of the labor movement have been telling their members that they favor the formation of a third party "eventually." Those who figured most prominently for that position are David Dubinsky, of the Ladies Garment Workers, Walter Reuther, of auto, Emil Rieve, of textile, and Alex Rose, of the hatters.

The resolution passed at the ILGWU's convention last Spring developed the perspective of our American-type Social Democracy most elaborately.

The resolution saw a "realignment" developing on the basis of encouragement to the "liberal" forces by what it called "independent" political action in both old parties. In time, according to the resolution, a "liberal" party patterned after New York's misnamed Liberal Party, would develop on a national scale.



Americans for Democratic Action was endorsed as the main vehicle for achievement of that "realignment." But the resolution stressed that the condition for that goal is a rising labor-liberal influence within both old parties through support of the Truman forces in the Democratic Party and the "Morses of Oregon and Javitzes of New York" in the Republican Party.

REUTHER'S resolutions and speeches ran along the same line. These leaders, as we often pointed out, feel the pressure of a membership that is politically on a bit higher level than that in the working class generally. The vague ultimate perspective of a third party is offered those members as an inducement for more active support of the pro-war "liberals" now.

The longer-range perspective of the Dubinskys and Reuthers differs somewhat from the perspective of the Philip Murrys and William Greens, who flatly state they are wedded to the two-party system for life. They hold that the Democratic Party could be made the "liberal" and "pro-labor" party.

But what do these perspectives look like now in the light of the returns on Nov. 7? Obviously it is more ridiculous than ever to nurse the hope that the Democratic Party, now undisputedly dominated by its southern forces, can become the "liberal" party of America. As for the illusion that labor's influence within would mount steadily to a point that a substantial section of its leaders would shift to a third party, that must surely have been shattered for a great many people in the Dubinsky-Reuther camp.

AS THE WEEKS roll by, followers of the ADA, and kindred groups, will discover that they have been building hopes on fair-weather friends. As an example of what I mean, I call attention to the committee of 100 top businessmen of America, headed by Beardsley Ruml, which was organized to defeat an excess profits tax at the coming session of Congress. Put simply, this committee is out to shift the mounting war burden on the shoulders of the small-income people and prevent any tampering with the current tremendous and still rising profit level.

The entire labor movement, and the ADA, have been calling for an excess profit tax. But who will carry the ball for this committee of 100 top corporation heads in the great lobby operation now getting under way? Leon Henderson, former OPA chief, is announced as the economist, and Wilson Wyatt, former federal housing expeditor, is the counsel.

Both of these gentlemen were, and apparently still are, top figures in the ADA, and were widely displayed as samples of the "liberalism" that would some day take the shape of the "third party" Dubinsky and Reuther projected.

I think these two are only the forerunners of a long parade of personages who will read in the elections a sign that their future financially and politically is better served in the camp of victorious big business. They were around as long as they had hopes of using the ADA and the trade unions as ladders to political influence.

The Progressive Party, too, has had a similar experience with several of its fair-weather leaders, but was much better prepared to part with them, and has already had time in many parts of the country to build and grow (as in California) on a more solid rank and file basis. The honest people in ADA-CIO-AFL ranks who sincerely want to see a progressive independent party, will sooner or later discover the same—the sooner the better.

COMING: Four Score and Seven Years Later . . . By Milton Howard . . . in the weekend Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Friday, November 17, 1950

A Calculated War

THE TRAGIC COST of the military adventure into which our country has been dragged in Korea continues to mount.

A Scripps-Howard writer, John Daniel, writing from Washington, notes that the war in Korea is nearly the costliest war in our history—ranking fourth. It is only five months old, and far from over.

If the latest reports mean anything, it will have no end unless and until the invading "Western" armies get out of Korea and let the Koreans decide their own destiny, until the United Nations seats People's China as the first step to a face-to-face peace settlement for the China-Korea crisis.

HOW DID OUR COUNTRY ever get shoved into this terrible adventure which has already razed scores of Korean cities and towns and taken a casualty toll in 21 weeks of 4,600 U. S. dead, 3,670 missing, and thousands more wounded?

One has only to read the business journals of Wall Street to see the real origin of this Korean war; it was the Korean war which, by a sinister coincidence, "just happened" in time to stop the sagging levels of production, declining capital investment, and growing panic in the commodity situation because of "over-production."

The post-war boom was dying, says a leading business weekly. . . . BUT THEN CAME KOREA! Big Business diplomats—their eyes on the soaring war contracts—spurned every one of the peace offers made to settle the Korean war by negotiation. "Peace scares" only temporarily halted the soaring boom in armaments, stock prices, commodity markets, etc. The Korean adventure was arranged to prevent a peace settlement, to "prime the pump" of production.

That is why America was given the shocking revelation by Robert S. Allen, noted columnist, that Washington KNEW CHINESE FIGHTERS WOULD HELP KOREA IF MACARTHUR CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL, but refused to halt MacArthur anyway! They let him carry the fires of war and destruction right up to the Chinese border. "The Pentagon and the State Department," writes Allen (New York Post, Nov. 16), "finally decided to disregard the warning as a bluff. . . . It was a calculated risk that didn't pan out."

A CALCULATED RISK! It didn't pan out! How many lives were paid out in this gamble we do not yet know! But the latest reports of the suffering brought on by the Korean winter tell something of the grim story.

Here we have the spectacle of America's peace and security—involving even the peril of wholesale atomic slaughter on our own soil, as our scientists warn us—being thrown away in "calculated risks" defying all peace offers and all political-military realities. Anything else is branded as "appeasement" and "subversion!"

NOW THAT THIS RUINOUS EFFORT to force the hated Syngman Rhee puppets down the throat of the Korean people has brought us face to face with the aroused peoples of Asia (and this is only the beginning), the government tries to pose as the innocent.

Washington seeks to "assure" the Chinese people that when MacArthur carries fire, death and destruction up and down the Korean peninsula, up to the Manchurian borders, he "means no harm" to China!

The militarist who crossed the 38th parallel to raid all of Korea now says he will not cross the Manchurian border where lie the vital factories of People's China.

And when China pardonably refuses to be "assured" either by the bloody conquest of its Asian neighbor by an alien power coming from 6,000 miles away, it is China that is labelled the "aggressor" who is "imperiling the peace of the world!"

THE CHINA-KOREAN ISSUE MUST BE SETTLED by a peace settlement inside the UN! China must be seated to help ease the war danger and help bring our boys out of the fearful struggle in which they are now engaged. Washington must get out of China's island of Formosa where we have no business being.

The American people must stop appeasing the domestic warmakers and insist on real negotiation now to achieve peace.

THE PAYOFF



The Six Months Since Gene Dennis Went to Jail

By Henry Winston

ON MAY 9, 1950, Eugene Dennis said "good-bye for a while" to us, his comrades and co-workers. Many of you readers of the Daily Worker attended that unforgettable Manhattan Center meeting. I have just refreshed my own recollection of Dennis memorable farewell words. Fortunately, they are preserved for us all in the book published shortly after he entered prison, *Ideas They Cannot Jail*.

Six months have slipped by since that evening in May. For the man in West Street jail the days have been long. For us on the outside they have been all too short, for swift-moving national and international events have crowded them with many and difficult tasks.

Six months is a brief span of time to historians—though not to a political prisoner who has been torn from the work that is his life, as well as from his beloved wife and son, and whose health is impaired by the loss of 60 pounds. When Gene went into jail, he weighed 244 pounds; now he weighs 164. But in these short six months much has happened to make history, and all of it gives added point and validity to Gene's parting words.

The storms the General Secretary of the Communist Party foresaw when he was taken from us have been blowing more fiercely since he left.

As he anticipated, the danger of a third world war has sharpened and drawn closer. Wall Street imperialism has gone on from preparations for war to open military aggression in Korea. Some 30 thousand or more Americans have lost their lives, and many more thousands of Korean men, women and children lie dead in their devastated land.

ON THAT May evening six months ago, Gene Dennis spoke with warm feeling of his own experiences in China. He told how, in the difficult period of 1933 or 1934, he had the honor to work in a fraternal capacity with some Chinese Communist leaders. Gene spoke of the heroic courage and high confidence of our brother Communist Party, and particularly of the inspiration and lessons its leaders drew from the defeats and setbacks which the Bolshevik party of Lenin and Stalin had met and overcome in an earlier period. Gene quoted the Chinese Communist who said, "From 1903 to 1917 was just a span of 14 years." He added, "It is perhaps not mere coincidence that it is just a trifle more than 14 years since I had the discussion with that comrade in Shanghai

At the Daily Worker's request, Henry Winston, National Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party, has written this article on the occasion of Eugene Dennis' six months of imprisonment.

—and see what has happened in China!"

The glorious and historic achievements of the 450,000,000 Chinese people, won under the leadership of the great Communist Party of China, will be resolutely and successfully defended, we may be sure. But it is a matter of vital concern to all Americans that the victories won at such price are now threatened by the war-mad Wall Street imperialists, and that consequently the peace of the whole world and our national security are gravely imperiled.

ALONG WITH the growing danger of atomic world war, the danger of fascism has made serious inroads at home. The Hollywood Ten, the Anti-Fascist Eleven, George Marshall, Richard Morford, Helen Bryan and Ernestina Fleischmann followed Gene Dennis to prison—as they had followed him in courageous challenge to the usurped powers of the House Un-American Committee.

The sinister McCarran law, to whose full significance Gene strove to alert the American people in his last hours of freedom, has been passed. The sixteen staunch Americans of foreign birth held in protective custody at Ellis Island are but the first of its victims. Fascist reaction is claiming a mandate for the most rigorous enforcement and extension of this Hitler-like measure since the elections.

Dennis, acting as his own attorney, led the able and indomitable legal defense of the Communist Party and its National Committee through the long months in Foley Square. He was already in prison when the Court of Appeals upheld that infamous verdict. Still acting as his own attorney, he is working—though, under severe handicaps—to aid in the preparation of the historic challenge to the unconstitutional Smith Act scheduled to be heard by the Supreme Court on Dec. 4.

In the six months since Gene left, the Party which is the

apple of his eye has been under constant and increasingly severe attack. As he foresaw, the bipartisan anti-Communist "crusade" has brought with it ever more ferocious attacks against the living standards and democratic rights of the American people, and especially against those of the Negro people—as well as the new threats to world peace already noted.

But along with these developments, against which Gene warned, the past six months have justified his confidence that we could expect, and base ourselves on, developments of a different kind.

WE ARE ALL proud that the confidence our General Secretary reposed in the Communist Party has proved well-founded. On every level, the leadership and membership of the Communist Party has shown courage, steadfastness and loyalty to principle worthy of its vanguard role in the American working class. This is in large part a tribute to the sterling leadership of Comrades Dennis and Foster, who helped our Party recover from the poisonous influence of Browderism and equip itself to meet all tests.

Gene's unshakable confidence in the might and growing strength of the world camp of peace and socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, has also been more than justified. Victorious socialism has continued to make giant strides these past six months, and the world forces of peace have grown more united, better organized, and more influential.

But it is above all of Gene's confidence in the American working class and people that I wish to speak here, and of his wise counsel against moods of fatalism and tendencies toward self-isolation. This is the counsel which we must all heed and which provides the answer to the question in the minds and hearts of us all—what can we do to free Eugene Dennis?

Gene's imprisonment and his freedom are intimately and inextricably bound up with the most burning issues that confront the American people today. Every day that he remains in jail is a victory for the people's enemies—for the exploiters of the

(Continued on Page 8)

30 Civic Leaders Call for Release of McCarran Victims

The Department of Justice was charged yesterday by 30 prominent leaders in the field of public affairs with "indefensible utilization of the McCarran Law to conduct a legal and political attack on the American right to bail." The 30 leaders sent an open letter to President Truman requesting he order Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to grant bail and release immediately the non-citizens, all legal permanent residents of the U.S., imprisoned in the McCarran raids.

The letter, made public by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was signed by Prof. Edith Abbott, Chicago; Dr. Kurt Anderson, New York; Robert Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. Theodore Brameld, New York; James L. Brewer, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. A. J. Carlson, Chicago; Prof. Rudolf Cmap, Chicago; Dr. George A. Coe, Claremont, Cal.; Rev. John W. Darr, New York; Prof. Arnold Dresden, Swarthmore, Pa.; Clemens J. France, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Paul A. Friedrich, Long Branch, N. J.; Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles, Cal.

Also Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg, Hamden, Conn.; Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Ralph H. Grundlach, New York; Prof. Albert Guerard, Waltham, Mass.; E. Halderman-Julius, Girard, Kan.; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Hadlyme, Conn.; Prof. Fleming James, Sr., North Haven, Conn.; Francis Fisher Kane, Peacedale, R. I.; Robert Ludlow, New York; Rep. Vito Marcantonio, New York; Prof. J. M. Marsalka, New Haven, Conn.; William L. Patterson, New York; Prof. Paul Scherer, New York; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley, Mass.; Dr. Harry F. Ward, Palisade, N. J., and Prof. Leroy Waterman, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HEARINGS

The Immigration Service meanwhile kept pressing a scheduled series of public departmental hearings at 70 Columbus Ave., seeking quick deportation orders

against the 16 McCarran victims held prisoner on Ellis Island.

Hearing on Alex Bittelman, Marxist political economist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until Nov. 29 at 9:30 a.m. because of the death of the brother of Carol King, Bittelman's attorney.

The hearing of Anthony Cattonar, member of Local 475, United Electrical Union, was postponed until Monday, 1:30 p.m.

Hearing on Willi Busch, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, began yesterday and re-

cessed until Nov. 30.

Hearings are scheduled today on Charles Kratochvil and Sarah Disend, Monday on Anna Taffler, William Weber, Carl Pavio and Anthony Cattonar, Tuesday on Rose Nelson Lightcap, Benjamin Saltzman, Myer Klig and Ferdinand Smith, and Wednesday on Ida Gottesman.

Other hearings are:

Nov. 27, Betty Cannett.
Nov. 28, Claudia Jones, Harry Yaris, Frank Fleer.

All hearings are open to the public.

Zionists Gain In Israel Municipal Vote

TEL AVIV, Israel, Nov. 16 (UP).—Bargaining for mayoralities started today as nearly complete returns from Tuesday's municipal elections showed that no single party won a majority in any of the larger towns.

Although no figures were revealed, except in percentages, it was clear that Premier David Ben Gurion's Mapai (Israeli Workers Party) finished first in the aggregate vote, with the General Zionists a close second.

The central counting bureau said that on the basis of nearly complete returns, the General Zionists were the only party to gain votes over the January, 1949, general election.

The General Zionists gained 18 percent as compared with the general elections, while Mapai lost

Hits Padlocking of B'klyn College Paper

Padlocking of the Vanguard, student publication at Brooklyn College, was condemned yesterday by Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative director of the Teachers Union, in a communication to the Board of Higher Education members.

Gov't Lists 28,881 Casualties in Korea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP).—The Defense Department reported today that American forces in Korea suffered 28,881 casualties through Nov. 19, an increase of 646 within a week. The list included 4,283 killed in action; 511 died of wounds; 19,740 wounded and 4,347 missing in action.

10 percent, the Orthodox bloc 3 percent, the Progressives and Communists each 1 percent, Herut (Freedom Party) 5 percent, Mapam (Left-wing United Workers Party) 1 percent and small parties 20 percent.

STROLLING THROUGH LENINGRAD

(Continued from Page 6) ing advertised all over town, featuring a Mozart, Scarlatti, Bach, Schubert and Liszt program.

A literary evening advertised throughout the city attracted my attention because among the recitations to be given were some by Sholom Aleichm, the noted Jewish satirist and author. The other authors were Gorky, Kuprin, A. Tolstoy, Guy De Maupassant, Karel Capek. Where in America, where in Western Europe were authors who had worked in the Jewish language, revived as part of world literature?

Walking down Profsoyuz (Trade Union) St., which runs into the avenue by the Krupstein Canal early on a Sunday morning I noticed people flocking to decorated centers along the streets. I stopped and saw from the announcements that

Leningrad citizens were electing peoples judges who handle trials and legal cases affecting citizens. The brief biographies of the candidates for the chief judge and for the local peoples judges were most interesting. Several candidates were born in 1890, some in 1925. Most of them were factory workers. They included many who were not members of the Communist Party.

Candidate for chief judge was Elena Petrova Chernova, born in 1923. She was a machinist by trade and this year had graduated the Leningrad Law Institute, the posters announced. Needless to say there were no ward heelers around the polls. No one was passing ruble bills around. None of the candidates had stepped down on the promise that their debts would be paid and their doctor bills paid.

Vietnamese Attack in Saigon Area

SAIGON, Indo-China, Nov. 16 (UP).—Strong forces of the Viet Nam People's Army attacked a French convoy only 30 miles from Saigon, a French military spokesman admitted today.

The announcement was the first official French indication that the Viet Nam People's Army had moved in strength into the Saigon area.

French officials said the convoy was attacked near Ben Cat, 30 miles north of Saigon and that the attackers were "very strong in number."

The Viet Nam People's radio attacked the British government for raising Consul Frank Stannard Gibbs to the rank of minister. The broadcast said Britain's action "leads one to think the English are starting to stick their nose into this dirty war."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FILM AND SOCIAL, Friday, Saturday and Sunday even at Village Studio Club, Studio A—"Cavalcade of Films," with Valentino, Barrymore, Garbo, Chaplin, etc., etc., also "Son of Liberty." Showings: 8:30 and 10 p.m. Studio B—continuous social and dancing. All at 6 Fifth Ave. (cor. 8th St.). Membership \$1.

Tomorrow Manhattan

BY GENUINE POPULAR DEMAND! Another stimulating Saturday evening with New Playwrights, Inc. Double-barrelled this time! Mike Gold, America's foremost working class writer, author of "Without Money," "Change the World," "Hollow Men," etc., etc., will talk on the Soviet movie. And here's a rare opportunity to see that "fascinating," "charming," full-length Soviet movie, "The Miracle of Dr. Petrov." Discussion, audience participation period. Plus dancing, social refreshments. Membership: 80c plus tax. Saturday, Nov. 18, 8:30 p.m. Czechoslovak Workers House, 347 E. 7th St.

SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB proudly presents George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," a satire on British upper class manners. Showings: 8:30, 10:15, 11:45. Social all evening. 111 W. 88th St. Admission to members \$1.

MUSIC, DANCING, entertainment, refreshments. One of the most dynamic and marvelous personalities of our time, whose name we cannot mention because of contract obligations will be at the Student Division party and dance at 107 W. 100th St. Tonight at 8 p.m.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING MacARTHUR? A discussion of China, Korea, the UN and the Manchurian Border by Leonard Leader at the Jefferson School, 975 Sixth Ave. 2-3 p.m. Subs. 50c.

Sunday Night

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL'S Sunday Forum will present an eye witness report of Puerto Rico Today by Almer Berry and Mercedes Arroyo Sunday, Nov. 19, 8 p.m. Entertainment, refreshments. Fee \$1.

RATES:

30 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge 3 lines
F. TABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES:

Daily Worker: Freedom day at noon For Monday's issue Friday at 4 p.m.
Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

THE SIX MONTHS SINCE DENNIS WENT TO JAIL

(Continued from Page 7) working class, the lynchers of the Negro people, the architects of fascist rule and the organizers of a third world war.

BUT EVEN during the long days of his imprisonment, Gene Dennis has been able to rejoice in significant though partial victories won by the people whose freedom and whose cause is his own. The limited news sources available to him have brought evidence that the war in Korea has not gained popular support, and that growing numbers of Americans see the new threats to the Chinese People's Republic as a menace to their own lives, their own homes, and are alarmed by the admission of Franco Spain to the United Nations, the rearming of Germany and Japan.

To place the fight for peace in the center of our work; to equal and surpass the mass mobilization achieved in the campaign around the World Peace Pledge; to unfold a powerful campaign for the admission of the real government of China into the United Nations—this is the best way to free Gene Dennis.

Those were red-letter days in West Street jail when word came that the lives of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven had been saved by the united action of Negro and white, reinforced by the solidarity of the world working class. To fight for Negro rights, and against white chauvinism, is also to fight for the freedom of Eugene Dennis.

The rising mood of struggle in the ranks of the trade unions, the sharpening struggles for wage increases, against wage-freezes and speed-up, and in defense of the workers' living standards on all fronts—these are proof that American labor will not passively accept the fate being prepared for it by the monopoly war profiteers. To

help organize united labor support for these struggles; to implement our industrial concentration policy and improve our work in the Right-led trade unions—this too is to help speed the day of Gene's release from prison.

Today, fascist reaction is armed with the triple-barreled weapon of Taft-Hartley, the Smith Act and the McCarran Act. But the American people are increasingly showing a will to defend the Constitution and its Bill of Rights against this triple threat.

It is the historic task of our Party to convince our fellow Americans that united action is the key to making their democratic will prevail. Bold and skillful application of the united front policy and tactic which Gene Dennis has done so much to help our Party develop is now vital to unfolding a campaign to win a Supreme Court reversal of the infamous Foley Square verdict, and the nullification and repeal of the Smith, McCarran, and Taft-Hartley Acts.

All of us remember with pride Gene's words on being sentenced to a year in prison: "My liberty as an individual is, of course, dear to me. But more dear to me is the liberty of the whole American people."

In the spirit of his own identification of himself with the people, we renew our pledge to work ever more effectively for the freedom of Gene Dennis and the cause of world peace. Now more than ever our Party and the American people need Gene's leadership.

The American people is being robbed of Gene's great leadership by his continued incarceration in jail. But what is perhaps even of greater importance is that Gene's health is constantly on the decline.

We must fight for amnesty for Gene Dennis and all anti-fascist political prisoners—for his immediate release.

here's the GIANT RALLY and DANCE for young people and not so young alike

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Comm. for International Student Cooperation

Daily Worker

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A Calculated War

THE TRAGIC COST of the military adventure into which our country has been dragged in Korea continues to mount.

A Scripps-Howard writer, John Daniel, writing from Washington, notes that the war in Korea is nearly the costliest war in our history—ranking fourth. It is only five months old, and far from over.

If the latest reports mean anything, it will have no end unless and until the invading "Western" armies get out of Korea and let the Koreans decide their own destiny, until the United Nations seats People's China as the first step to a face-to-face peace settlement for the China-Korea crisis.

HOW DID OUR COUNTRY ever get shoved into this terrible adventure which has already razed scores of Korean cities and towns and taken a casualty toll in 21 weeks of 4,600 U. S. dead, 3,670 missing, and thousands more wounded?

One has only to read the business journals of Wall Street to see the real origin of this Korean war; it was the Korean war which, by a sinister coincidence, "just happened" in time to stop the sagging levels of production, declining capital investment, and growing panic in the commodity situation because of "over-production."

The post-war boom was dying, says a leading business weekly. . . . BUT THEN CAME KOREA! Big Business diplomats—their eyes on the soaring war contracts—spurned every one of the peace offers made to settle the Korean war by negotiation. "Peace scares" only temporarily halted the soaring boom in armaments, stock prices, commodity markets, etc. The Korean adventure was arranged to prevent a peace settlement, to "prime the pump" of production.

That is why America was given the shocking revelation by Robert S. Allen, noted columnist, that Washington KNEW CHINESE FIGHTERS WOULD HELP KOREA IF MACARTHUR CROSSED THE 38TH PARALLEL, but refused to halt MacArthur anyway! They let him carry the fires of war and destruction right up to the Chinese border. "The Pentagon and the State Department," writes Allen (New York Post, Nov. 16), "finally decided to disregard the warning as a bluff. . . . It was a calculated risk that didn't pan out."

A CALCULATED RISK! It didn't pan out! How many lives were paid out in this gamble we do not yet know! But the latest reports of the suffering brought on by the Korean winter tell something of the grim story.

Here we have the spectacle of America's peace and security—involving even the peril of wholesale atomic slaughter on our own soil, as our scientists warn us—being thrown away in "calculated risks" defying all peace offers and all political-military realities. Anything else is branded as "appeasement" and "subversion"!

NOW THAT THIS RUINOUS EFFORT to force the hated Syngman Rhee puppets down the throat of the Korean people has brought us face to face with the aroused peoples of Asia (and this is only the beginning), the government tries to pose as the innocent.

Washington seeks to "assure" the Chinese people that when MacArthur carries fire, death and destruction up and down the Korean peninsula, up to the Manchurian borders, he "means no harm" to China!

The militarist who crossed the 38th parallel to raid all of Korea now says he will not cross the Manchurian border where lie the vital factories of People's China.

And when China pardonably refuses to be "assured" either by the bloody conquest of its Asian neighbor by an alien power coming from 6,000 miles away, it is China that is labelled the "aggressor" who is "imperiling the peace of the world"!

THE CHINA-KOREAN ISSUE MUST BE SETTLED by a peace settlement inside the UN! China must be seated to help ease the war danger and help bring our boys out of the fearful struggle in which they are now engaged. Washington must get out of China's island of Formosa where we have no business being.

The American people must stop appeasing the domestic warmakers and insist on real negotiation now to achieve peace.

THE PAYOFF



The Six Months Since Gene Dennis Went to Jail

By Henry Winston

ON MAY 9, 1950, Eugene Dennis said "good-bye for a while" to us, his comrades and co-workers. Many of you readers of the Daily Worker attended that unforgettable Manhattan Center meeting. I have just refreshed my own recollection of Dennis mem-

orable farewell words. Fortunately, they are preserved for us all in the book published shortly after he entered prison, *Idea They Cannot Jail*.

Six months have slipped by since that evening in May. For the man in West Street jail the days have been long. For us on the outside they have been all too short, for swift-moving national and international events have crowded them with many and difficult tasks.

Six months is a brief span of time to historians—though not to a political prisoner who has been torn from the work that is his life, as well as from his beloved wife and son, and whose health is impaired by the loss of 60 pounds. When Gene went into jail, he weighed 244 pounds; now he weighs 184. But in these short six months much has happened to make history, and all of it gives added point and validity to Gene's parting words.

The storms the General Secretary of the Communist Party foresaw when he was taken from us have been blowing more fiercely since he left.

As he anticipated, the danger of a third world war has sharpened and drawn closer. Wall Street imperialism has gone on from preparations for war to open military aggression in Korea. Some 30 thousand or more Americans have lost their lives, and many more thousands of Korean men, women and children lie dead in their devastated land.

ON THAT May evening six months ago, Gene Dennis spoke with warm feeling of his own experiences in China. He told how, in the difficult period of 1933 or 1934, he had the honor to work in a fraternal capacity with some Chinese Communist leaders. Gene spoke of the heroic courage and high confidence of our brother Communist Party, and particularly of the inspiration and lessons its leaders drew from the defeats and setbacks which the Bolshevik party of Lenin and Stalin had met and overcome in an earlier period. Gene quoted the Chinese Communist who said, "From 1903 to 1917 was just a span of 14 years." He added, "It is perhaps not mere coincidence that it is just a trifle more than 14 years since I had the discussion with that comrade in Shanghai

At the Daily Worker's request, Henry Winston, National Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party, has written this article on the occasion of Eugene Dennis' six months of imprisonment.

—and see what has happened in China!"

The glorious and historic achievements of the 450,000,000 Chinese people, won under the leadership of the great Communist Party of China, will be resolutely and successfully defended, we may be sure. But it is a matter of vital concern to all Americans that the victories won at such price are now threatened by the war-mad Wall Street imperialists, and that consequently the peace of the whole world and our national security are gravely imperiled.

ALONG WITH the growing danger of atomic world war, the danger of fascism has made serious inroads at home. The Hollywood Ten, the Anti-Fascist Eleven, George Marshall, Richard Morford, Helen Bryan and Ernestina Fleischmann followed Gene Dennis to prison—as they had followed him in courageous challenge to the usurped powers of the House Un-American Committee.

The sinister McCarran law, to whose full significance Gene strove to alert the American people in his last hours of freedom, has been passed. The sixteen staunch Americans of foreign birth held in protective custody at Ellis Island are but the first of its victims. Fascist reaction is claiming a mandate for the most rigorous enforcement and extension of this Hitler-like measure since the elections.

Dennis, acting as his own attorney, led the able and indomitable legal defense of the Communist Party and its National Committee through the long months in Foley Square. He was already in prison when the Court of Appeals upheld that infamous verdict. Still acting as his own attorney, he is working—though under severe handicaps—to aid in the preparation of the historic challenge to the unconstitutional Smith Act scheduled to be heard by the Supreme Court on Dec. 4.

In the six months since Gene left, the Party which is the

apple of his eye has been under constant and increasingly severe attack. As he foresaw, the bipartisan anti-Communist "crusade" has brought with it ever more ferocious attacks against the living standards and democratic rights of the American people, and especially against those of the Negro people—as well as the new threats to world peace already noted.

But along with these developments, against which Gene warned, the past six months have justified his confidence that we could expect, and base ourselves on, developments of a different kind.

WE ARE ALL proud that the confidence our General Secretary reposed in the Communist Party has proved well-founded. On every level, the leadership and membership of the Communist Party has shown courage, steadfastness and loyalty to principle worthy of its vanguard role in the American working class. This is in large part a tribute to the sterling leadership of Comrades Dennis and Foster, who helped our Party recover from the poisonous influence of Browderism and equip itself to meet all tests.

Gene's unshakable confidence in the might and growing strength of the world camp of peace and socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, has also been more than justified. Victorious socialism has continued to make giant strides these past six months, and the world forces of peace have grown more united, better organized, and more influential.

But it is above all of Gene's confidence in the American working class and people that I wish to speak here, and of his wise counsel against moods of fatalism and tendencies toward self-isolation. This is the counsel which we must all heed and which provides the answer to the question in the minds and hearts of us all—what can we do to free Eugene Dennis?

Gene's imprisonment and his freedom are intimately and inextricably bound up with the most burning issues that confront the American people today. Every day that he remains in jail is a victory for the people's enemies—for the exploiters of the

(Continued on Page 8)

STROLLING THROUGH LENINGRAD

(Continued from Page 6)

ing advertised all over town, featuring a Mozart, Scarlatti, Bach, Schubert and Liszt program.

A literary evening advertised throughout the city attracted my attention because among the recitations to be given were some by Sholom Aleichm, the noted Jewish satirist and author. The other authors were Gorky, Kuprin, A. Tolstoy, Guy De Maupassant, Karel Capek. Where in America, where in Western Europe were authors who had worked in the Jewish language, revived as part of world literature?

Walking down Profsoyuz (Trade Union) St., which runs into the avenue by the Krupstein Canal early on a Sunday morning I noticed people flocking to decorated centers along the streets. I stopped and saw from the announcements that Leningrad citizens were electing peoples judges who handle trials and legal cases affecting citizens. The brief biographies of the candidates for the chief judge and for the local peoples judges were most interesting. Several candidates were born in 1890, some in 1925. Most of them were factory workers. They included many who were not members of the Communist Party.

Candidate for chief judge was Elena Petrova Chernova, born in 1923. She was a machinist by trade and this year had graduated the Leningrad Law Institute, the posters announced. Needless to say there were no ward heelers around the polls. No one was passing ruble bills around. None of the candidates had stepped down on the promise that their debts would be paid and their doctor bills paid.

I SPENT HOURS in the Hermitage museum which is about twice as big as it was before the revolution, because the Czar's famous Winter Palace is now part of the art museum. Among the noteworthy things about the exhibitions was that art is not merely displayed by period and artist, but in many cases by subject and with the accompanying historical data of the period. Thus paintings of the period of Peter the Great are hung in rooms which show the handicraft, the clothing, the tools, the weapons, the navigation instruments, the housing, the furniture, the books the documents, of the period.

French paintings of the 18th century were hung together with prints and an entire exhibit devoted to the great French revolution. One illustration "The Taking of the Bastille on the 14th of July, 1789" bore notations in English and French: "Drawn on the spot by an eminent artist."

The Rembrandt collection is very big and Flemish and Dutch art is exhibited in all its glory. The Russians must have been very fond of English painting because there are rooms and rooms of Reynolds, West, Romney, Dawe, etc.

After one of the women guides directed me to the Breughels which I wanted to see, I caused an argument between two women. There was a wonderful Breughel village scene, with brawling drunks throwing up in the gutter, men on their knees gambling, and much earthy carousing. I stood in front of the picture chuckling and one woman smiled and said, "realistic, isn't it." She was overheard by another spectator who took issue and suggested that it was a caricature of the common people. I understood enough key words, like natural, true, realistic, false and caricature to get the gist of their argument. They were still debating as I moved on.

IN THE BOOKSTORES there was the usual Soviet variety of literature from Shakespeare to Mark Twain, from Chernyshevsky to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Translations from all languages are numerous. I noticed books by the American Arctic explorer Stefansson, Carey MacWilliams, James Allen, Anna Rochester, Samuel Yellen, Philip Foner, Albert Maltz, Fast, Beth and a short story collection which includes Alan Mar Ira Wallach, Gil Green, Maltz, Fast, Beth McHenry and Frederick Meyers, Irwin Shaw, Ben Field, Philip Bonosky, James Light, Leonard Robinson, Thomas Wolfe and others.

Wherever you are in Leningrad, you see students with books under arms also, T squares, engineering and drafting equipment, etc. Sailors are much more numerous than in Moscow, of course. People weren't rushing about quite as much as they do in Moscow, but the crowds on Nevsky Prospect were as big as those on Gorky Street.

The port extends for miles of waterfront and you see a forest of cranes, ware houses, trucks and the usual paraphernalia of a busy port.

Off at both ends of the city you see the huge stacks of the factories which are a reminder that before the war Leningrad produced one-eighth of the nation's entire industrial output. There's a dense net work of railroad lines. Every single factory damaged during the war was back in production soon after the guns ceased to roar. Leningrad is making turbines and giant machines for the new hydro-electric projects on the Volga and the Dnieper rivers.

In the industrial outskirts you see new apartment houses, new hospitals, schools, trade union club, department stores, parks and boulevards which are the inevitable accompaniment of industrial development in the Soviet Union.

It was of course impossible to see everything in three days; so of one thing I'm sure: I'll accept the invitation which Sergei gave me to return to Leningrad in the Spring. "You'll see our white nights," he said, "and you'll enjoy our city at its best," he said.

THE SIX MONTHS SINCE DENNIS WENT TO JAIL

(Continued from Page 7)

working class, the lynchers of the Negro people, the architects of fascist rule and the organizers of a third world war.

BUT EVEN during the long days of his imprisonment, Gene Dennis has been able to rejoice in significant though partial victories won by the people whose freedom and whose cause is his own. The limited news sources available to him have brought evidence that the war in Korea has not gained popular support, and that growing numbers of Americans see the new threats to the Chinese People's Republic as a menace to their own lives, their own homes, and are alarmed by the admission of Franco Spain to the United Nations, the rearming of Germany and Japan.

To place the fight for peace in the center of our work; to equal and surpass the mass mobilization achieved in the campaign around the World Peace Pledge; to unfold a powerful campaign for the admission of the real government of China into the United Nations—this is the best way to free Gene Dennis.

Those were red-letter days in West Street jail when word came that the lives of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven had been saved by the united action of Negro and white, reinforced by the solidarity of the world working class. To fight for Negro rights, and against white chauvinism, is also to fight for the freedom of Eugene Dennis.

The rising mood of struggle in the ranks of the trade unions, the sharpening struggles for wage increases, against wage-freezes and speed-up, and in defense of the workers' living standards on all fronts—these are proof that American labor will not passively accept the fate being prepared for it by the monopoly war profiteers. To

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We must fight for amnesty for Gene Dennis and all anti-fascist political prisoners—for his immediate release.

'IUE' Vote at Westinghouse Bares Factionalism in CIO Union

EAST PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—Election of officers in the IUE-CIO local, which won collective bargaining rights last spring in the huge Westinghouse Electric plant here in a close vote, revealed anew the cut-throat factionalism of the IUE leadership.

There are about 14,000 employed in the plant, several thousand of whom are claimed by the independent Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Workers. The United Electrical Workers, Independent, has retained a large number of members despite its loss of representation rights. The total vote for IUE candidates for president was 7,834, about one-half of the total of workers employed.

There were five slates of candidates. None of the officers elected got over a third of the total vote, with the exception of one of the candidates for chief steward, who got slightly over a third. The elected business agent got only a fourth of the total vote.

The new executive board includes two women, elected trustees; and one Negro who was re-elected to the board.

Charles Copeland, the elected president, was formerly business agent. William Peeler, the lone Negro on the executive board, who was also elected as a division steward, immediately upon Cope-

land's election blasted him with the charge that "The hate ticket has won!"

Peeler predicted that Copeland "will most certainly see to it that no Negro gets a break in the Westinghouse plant." Peeler has also accused Copeland of trying to get rid of the only Negro girl in the IUE local office.

The UE, independent, maintains its own organization, with its headquarters near the main entrance of the plant.

Gov't Lists 28,881 Casualties in Korea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UP).—The Defense Department reported today that American forces in Korea suffered 28,881 casualties through Nov. 19, an increase of 646 within a week. The list included 4,283 killed in action; 511 died of wounds; 19,740 wounded and 4,347 missing in action.



What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FILM AND SOCIAL, Friday, Saturday and Sunday even at Village Studio Club, Studio A—"Cavalcade of Films," with Valentine, Barrymore, Garbo, Chaplin, etc., etc., also "Son of Liberty" continuous social and dancing. All at 6 Fifth Ave. (cor. 8th St.). Membership \$1.

FOLK DANCING of many nations; every Friday, instruction, Rose Siev, director. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE USSR will be discussed by Neal Burroughs at the Jefferson School, 975 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. 6:30 p.m. Sub. \$1.

TOMORROW Manhattan

BY GENUINE POPULAR DEMAND! Another stimulating Saturday evening with New Playwrights, Inc. Double-barrelled this time! Mike Gold, America's foremost working class writer, author of "Jews Without Money," "Change the World," "Hollow Men," etc., etc., will talk on the Soviet movie. And here's a rare opportunity to see that "fascinating" "charming" full-length Soviet movie, "The Miracle of Dr. Petrov." Discussion, audience participation period. Plus dancing, social, refreshments. Membership: \$3c plus tax, Saturday, Nov. 18, 8:30 p.m. Czechoslovak Workers House, 347 E. 72nd St.

"THEY MET IN MOSCOW," colorful Soviet musical, by the director and with the cast of "Cavalcade of the Stars," will be shown this Saturday evening, Nov. 18 at 77 Fifth Ave. On the same program, "1944," French film in color depicting the Paris Commune. Two showings: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Socials and refresh in the Art Room. Donation \$3c plus tax. Applies: Midtown Film Circle.

SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB proudly presents George Bernard Shaw's, "Pygmalion," a satire on British upper class manners. Showings: 8:30, 10:15, 11:45. Social all evening, 111 W. 88th St. Admission to members \$1.

MUSIC, DANCING, entertainment, refreshments. One of the most dynamic and marvelous personalities of our time, whose name we cannot mention because of contract obligations will be at the Student Division party and dance at 107 W. 100th St. Tonight at 8 p.m.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING MacARTHUR? A discussion of China, Korea, the UN and the Manchurian Border by Leonard Leader at the Jefferson School, 975 Sixth Ave. 8-9 p.m. Sub. 50c.

Sunday Night

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL'S Sunday Forum will present an eye witness report of Puerto-Rico Today by Abner Berry and Mercedes Arroyo-Sunday, Nov. 19, 8 p.m. Entertainment, refreshments. Fee \$1.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker 40 cents per line in the (Weekend) Worker 6 words constitute a line Minimum charge 3 lines P TABLE IN ADVANCE DEADLINES: Daily Worker: Previous day at noon For Sunday's issue Friday at 1 p.m. Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

here's the GIANT RALLY and DANCE for young people and not so young alike hear PAUL ROBESON and HOWARD FAST ELIZABETH G. FLYNN and LEON WOFSY at Labor Youth League's 1st NATL CONVENTION featuring YOUTH SINGS FOR PEACE & dancing to PAUL LIVERT and the Penthouse Serenaders Time: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, at 7:00 P. M. Place: ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, 69 West 66 St. Tickets are 50¢ each — tax included — and can be obtained at Bookshops or LYL offices, 799 Broadway.

CAMP UNITY THANKSGIVING EVE REUNION DANCE WED., NOVEMBER 22 Manhattan Center 34th St. and 8th Ave. \$1 in adv., \$1.50 at door Tax Included Tickets Mailed on Request CAMP UNITY, 1 UNION SQUARE, NYC — AL 5-6960-1

TONIGHT — Youth Peace Rally — 8 P. M. Celebrate International Students Day, November 17th Hour: Reports from Prague International Student Congress delegates Guest Speakers: DR. GENE WELTFISH, PAUL ROBESON, JR. INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL PROGRAM—UKRAINIAN NATIONAL DANCES Peace Caravan — JYF Dram Group — Exhibit 13 ASTOR PLACE, OVAL ROOM — Sub. 50¢ Amps: American Youth For A Free World Comm. for International Student Cooperation



Wall St. Aggression in China

(Continued from Page 2)

the final outcome of this, besides the slaughter of huge numbers of guiltless people, will be a major military and political disaster for the United States. In 1900, the combined imperialist powers—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan and the United States—made an attack against the Chinese nation—the so-called Boxer incident. These powers defeated the Chinese Government, humiliated it, made it pay an indemnity of \$320,000,000 and began a campaign of dismembering China.

But these "good old days" of imperialism are gone forever. The revolutionary China of today is a vastly different country from the feeble, feudal China of half a century ago. Mr. Austin's 1950 edition of the "Boxer incident," his united imperialist assault upon China, will not succeed. The supporters of the fascist Gen. MacArthur, if they manage to launch this war, will be in for the surprise of their lives.

Many of the delegates to the United Nations, even though their attitude is constantly one of timid subservience to aggressive U. S. imperialism, are very alarmed at the prospect of a war against China, and they are saying so privately in the corridors, if not openly in the legislative chambers. But the United States Government, intoxicated with imperialist power and frightened at the irresistible development of world democracy and Socialism, nevertheless goes ahead with its suicidal war provocation policy against China.

The Chinese-Korean situation is one to which the American people, on pain of disaster, will do well to pay close and earnest attention. Especially is this true for organized labor, now tied tightly to the war chariots of Wall Street by its own corrupt leadership.

It is high time that the American people call a halt to the long series of insults, injustices, provocations and attacks that have constituted American policy toward China, and which it is now proposed to climax with outright war. We must adopt an attitude of friendliness and democratic cooperation with the great Chinese people. Failure to do this, and persistence in Wall Street's war policy, could only result in the useless loss of innumerable American and Chinese lives, and in eventual disaster for the United States.

Evictions

(Continued from Page 1)

was seen as a victory that resulted from the sit-in.

The waiting room on the sixth floor at the Housing Authority was turned into a nursery when Fred Iula brought his infant son, Lawrence, to the sit-in yesterday morning. Bedded on two chairs, the infant was fed and diapered in the crowded room as hundreds of persons also seeking homes watched. Iula brought five formula bottles with him to keep the baby going through the day. The baby's crying and obvious discomfort wore deep into the nerves of the troubled spectators.

Feeding him from baby food jars, Mrs. Iula kept repeating: "It's so disgusting the way they treat people. The people on my block said they wouldn't evict us because of our baby but they did it anyway."

The young mother was disturbed about her clothes and furniture which had been taken to the city warehouse.

"After 30 days, we don't know what will happen to it all, the things are rotting away," she sighed, the dark rings under her eyes deepening.

Describing the temporary shelter at the East River Houses, she said, "It was icy cold in the basement. We just had a one little burner to cook on. The toilet were filthy. When my husband and Mr. Talbot were sitting in the first two nights, I and Mrs. Talbot were afraid to sleep all night."

The families have rejected apartments in middle-income pro-apartments in middle income pro the Housing Authority.

"We can't pay such high rents as \$75," said Mrs. Iula. "They'll evict us when we can't pay."

Edward Talbot, unemployed metal worker, brooded over the condition of his three young children. "The government let us down," he said. "The city isn't doing anything either."

Sitting in with the families Wednesday night were Morris Golden, Bessie Danzig and Ivan Wohlworth. Members of the East Midtown Tenant Council and American Labor Party have been supplying food and other necessities for the families.

From Bedford-Stuyvesant came Mrs. Willa May Nealous and her five children to join the sit-in. She has been living in one room of her burned-out apartment at 1908 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, with no heat or water. At the end of her patience with Housing Authority friends of peace in that country.

stalling, the mother joined the demonstration. The Welfare Department has also been giving her the run-around.

Another mother who joined in was Mrs. Lorraine Brown, who has four children. She said, "I have no place to turn. Welfare won't help me. I've lost 10 pounds in a month. Someone has got to do something for me or else I'll go crazy."

The third family, also from the Bronx, joined the protest because "seven people including five children can't live in one room," declared Mrs. Justine Jones. "It's just too much, we can't go on," she insisted. One of her children, a polio victim, can't walk up four flights but still the Housing Authority continues to stall, she declared.

Stalin Candidate For Soviet

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UP).—Premier Joseph Stalin has agreed to stand as a candidate for the Moscow regional Soviet, Moscow radio said today. The electoral commission unanimously registered him as a candidate "after an examination of all the documents submitted," it reported.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

author of the Seventh Cross, and other notables were also excluded.

Ivor Montagu, British film director, who represented the British Committee, and who signed the Bureau statement, said that "access to the territory of the United Kingdom" was forbidden "to almost the whole of the members of the World Committee with scarcely any exception."

"In the circumstances," the Bureau declared, "the British Government has assumed, in this grave period when every effort and understanding is of such importance, the responsibility of, in effect, prohibiting the holding of the Second World Peace Congress on British territory."

"This decision," it declared, "represents a betrayal of the traditions of freedom of speech in Great Britain and reveals the concern of the British Government in face of the growing interest roused among British public opinion by the splendid efforts of the many friends of peace in that country."

Truman Attacks YOUTH OF 18 COUNTRIES China Republic GREET LYL PARLEY HERE

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—President Truman today continued the propaganda line of Secretary of State Acheson and Gen. MacArthur, which seeks to convict the Chinese People's Republic as "aggressor" in Korea. At the same time, he repeated the demagogic "promise" that the U. S. Government has no aggressive intentions against People's China.

Truman was silent on the charges by the Chinese that U. S. planes have made numerous bombing and strafing forays across the border into Manchuria.

The charges amounted to a reiteration of words uttered by Gen. Douglas MacArthur earlier in the week, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson yesterday.

They appeared to be the base upon which Truman intends to carry his Korean war against the Chinese people.

Truman cloaked these intentions in statements that the U. S. "never at any time entertained any intention to carry hostilities into China." He maintained that the U. S. has only been acting "within the limits of the United Nations policy in Korea."

His statements conveniently forgot U. S. seizure of Formosa with the U. S. Seventh Fleet, and the breaking of all UN rules and regulations in order to involve the U. S. troops in the Korean civil war.

CP '11'

(Continued from Page 2)

cellation of bail, Justice Jackson said he found these activities "to consist entirely of making speeches and writing articles. . . . They do not contain any advocacy of violent overthrow of the Government and can only be said to be inciting as all opposition speaking or writing that undermines confidence and increases discontent may be said to be incitement."

The convictions in this case have caused an intensification of attacks on the civil liberties of virtually all groups in our society. The Department of Justice has announced that should these convictions be affirmed some 12,000 prosecutions will be brought under the Smith Act in 1951. At the heart of this repressive drive is the identification of the violent overthrow of the Government with political opposition to its policies.

A LAND OF FEAR

America has become a land of fear, in which political expression is criminal unless it conforms to official policy. Words and ideas are found to be "poor security risks" and outlawed. Thought control is only one of a series of evil which these convictions revive in the law to menace the future of democratic liberty.

The Court of Appeals urged that it is sufficient to convict Communists when their utterances and ideas create a "probable danger." Will not men conclude that this revitalization of long dormant theories of "probable danger" is an attack on the democratic process itself?

The Government has sought to play games with this case and to pretend that it does not involve free speech at all. It has employed such devices as the claim that what is involved here is not words, but "verbal action." It has held that the state of mind of the Communist leaders was such as to require the loss of their constitutional rights.

Thus, all of the evils associated with trying the "minds of men" are to be reintroduced into the law as the price for a decision convicting Communists.

Youth organizations of 18 countries have so far sent fraternal greetings to the First National Convention of the Labor Youth League, which is being held in New York November 23-26.

The youth of the small island of Cyprus, a British colony, express their faith in "the final victory of the world democratic forces." The youth of mighty China, united in the All-China Democratic Youth League, salute "American democratic youth struggling in defense of world peace."

The French Committee of Democratic Youth tells of the crushing burden placed on their country's economic and political life by Wall Street. French youth are glad that in the U. S. there's a growing youth organization "determined to check the plans of the warmakers."

"In the name of 2,300,000 members," the Free German Youth wish the LYL "greatest success in its fight for peace."

The National Federation of Labor Youth of Canada greets the Convention and says that "progressive youth of both countries have

a great responsibility in organizing youth to resist and oppose the suicidal policies" of Truman and Acheson.

The Democratic Youth of Japan hope that unity of U. S. and Japanese youth "will grow every day . . . that it will put an end to aggression once and for all, and will ensure the independence of all peoples."

Eugenio Cuevas Arbona, president of the Union of Puerto Rican Youth, who recently won release from prison, expresses his confidence that democratic American youth are with Puerto Rico in its fight against Wall Street domination, "which brutally exploits and oppresses our beloved mother land."

Other greetings have come from Albania, Sweden, Finland, England, Israel, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria.

The LYL Convention will be climaxed by a Giant Youth Rally Friday night, Nov. 24, in St. Nicholas Arena. Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Leon Wofsy will speak.

300 Quit Laundry Union, Join Teamsters

Three hundred wholesale laundry drivers of New York bolted the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and switched en masse to Local 821, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, the latter union announced yesterday.

Murray M. Gassman, formerly of the ACW and now general manager of Local 821, announced plans to bring 6,000 drivers in the laundry field into the AFL local.

The move away from ACW began two months ago when the main body of laundry drivers estimated by Gassman at 1,000, switched to the AFL and organized Local 821.

A Local 821 statement said the 300 workers who switched came from the major laundries of the city and Long Island. It adds that they denounced the leadership of the Laundry Joint Board of the Amalgamated "who have neglected them and failed to obtain decent working conditions for them during the past 13 years."

FEPC

(Continued from Page 3)

where many steelworkers live. Gary, the largest steel city in this area, has already tentatively approved an FEPC law. Final action on the Gary ordinance will be taken at the next meeting of the Council. The Gary FEPC ordinance was first proposed by the Communist Party. There was such mass support for FEPC that at the open hearing held on the bill 24 organizations and spokesmen supported the anti-discrimination legislation. Among the supporters was the big Gary steel local 1014 with 20,000 members.



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RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

(Continued from Page 4)
surprising. On our walk round, we spent a good deal of time talking to workers. You could see that although they were pleased to see us and glad to answer our questions, they didn't like stopping what they were doing. Usually they continued whatever operation they were on, talking to us at the same time. I am afraid we must have reduced production quite a bit during our visit!

Production Conferences

The stress laid on education and proficiency has resulted in many workers introducing important improvements in methods. They organize regular Production Conferences to help to bring up new ideas. There were Stalin prize winners at the factory—one a worker, two foremen and two technologists. Each of them had received large sums for their inventions. In some cases workers had introduced better improvements than the technical men. It was quite normal for workers and technicians to combine together on a research project.

The general impression gained was of a community pulsating with a many-sided life and centered on the factory as the producer of the material needs of society. The workers at this plant not only co-operate with each other every day, but live as a community outside working hours, organizing their own amateur talent in dramatics, music and sport. But they do not lead shut-in lives around the factory in a kind of parish-pump existence. Quite the reverse.

In this one factory we met a member of the Supreme Soviet, the foreman Rossisky, who had served his time at this plant, and also a member of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR (Russian Federated Soviet Republic) which is the highest court in the land. This judge, named Bulin, with whom we had tea, was elected by the Supreme Soviet from nominations made by social organizations (trade unions,

clubs, co-ops, etc.). He and another elected judge sat on the bench with an appointed judge with legal training. Bulin told us his duty was to see that the legal man administered the law in the interests of the people.

You can see that the factory must be a place of tremendous interest to be in, with people like these among the workers. Obviously everyone feels part of the administration of the country. In fact, the factory is the country in miniature.

Management Relations

How are production and other plans made? To understand this we looked into the relationship between the management and the trade union organization.

The Director, as I have already mentioned, is appointed by the Ministry of the industry. But he must be a trade union member. He is subject to the same rules as any rank and file trade unionist. Although union membership is not compulsory and anyone can get a job whether a trade union member or not, you cannot qualify to be a Director unless you also hold a union ticket. This gives the union great power. Suppose a Director didn't behave himself and committed a serious breach of union rules. He could have his union membership suspended or even withdrawn which would automatically mean he would lose his position as Director.

The unions are organized on an industrial basis—one union for each industry. Therefore everyone working at the same factory belongs to the one union. This means there is complete unity among the workers of all grades and trades in the same factory. Every year they elect, by secret ballot, a shop committee and a president of the shop committee. The president is released from his or her work and is paid a monthly wage equal to the average of his previous twelve months earnings. In the case of the Calibre factory, the shop president was paid 1,400 roubles a month. The shop president

represents the workers on discussions with the administrations which is represented by the Director.

In the Soviet Union, the whole country's production is planned. Each industry has its part within that plan and each factory, shipyard, mine, etc., has its own target.

Union Contract

This target is arrived at after consultation between administration and trade union representatives. A collective agreement is drawn up each year which is signed by the Director on behalf of the administration and the shop president on behalf of the workers. The collective agreement then becomes binding on both parties for the next 12 months.

Every month the Director and the Shop President are obliged to give a report to a general meeting of the workers on the progress being made in carrying out the collective agreement. At this meeting criticisms will be made freely by both sides if either are failing in their obligations. If the fault lies with the trade union side, the Central Council of Trade Unions may intervene and in serious cases take some action. For example, it may decide that a smaller amount should be devoted to expenditure on club facilities for a period, as a kind of punishment. Similarly, if the fault is with the Director, then the responsible Ministry will intervene.

What is so interesting about this process is the ground covered by the collective agreement. It is not limited, as some people seem to suppose, to questions of industrial production. It goes very much further than that. It sets out the production aim for the next 12 months, the wages to be paid, bonuses, the safety measures to be taken, cultural arrangements to be made (including the trade union club, dramatics, cinema, education, workers to go on higher education, health, etc.), living conditions, new houses or flats to be built, feeding arrangements, improvements in kindergartens, etc., new plant to be installed, improvements to be made in factory, and all questions affecting the daily lives of the workers at the plant.

This, of course, explains why strikes, although there is nothing to stop them taking place, hardly ever occur in practice. Where the workers themselves take part in drawing up the details of their own production targets, their own wages, their own working conditions, the organization of a strike would be against what they themselves had decided. In any case, in the event of something wrong with the collective agreement, it is always possible to amend it after one of the monthly reporting meetings.

Grievance Machinery

Of course, disputes do occur, and there is excellent ma-

chinery for dealing with them. Each factory has its Disputes Committee, consisting of an equal number of representatives from the administration and the trade unions. Decisions of this committee must be unanimous. If the question cannot be settled at factory level, it goes to the Central Council of Trade Unions for arbitration and their decision is final. Only one case like this occurred at the Calibre Plant in the last six years.

When one delegate asked how discipline was imposed on workers who were not pulling their weight, the Director said that this question did not often arise, but when it did a discussion was arranged between the worker concerned, the Shop President and the Director. It was felt that by such discussion rather than a rigid form of discipline could the desired results be achieved.

If, however, such steps were not sufficient, the matter was reported at the monthly meeting of the workers, giving the opportunity for the whole matter to be debated. It will be realized therefore that with such procedure operating, the likelihood of victimization of any worker was very remote.

The administration had the authority to dismiss a worker after those necessary steps had been taken, but only if the factory trade union organization agreed. The matter could go to the Disputes Committee, on which the mates of the worker would be sitting.

Should one member of this committee disapprove of the proposal to dismiss the worker, the Director could not proceed. He would have to appeal to the Central Council of Trade Unions, and when the case came up the worker would have to

be present, together with the Shop President. If the Disputes Committee agreed with the Director, the worker could appeal to the Central Council of Trade Unions, and, if necessary, to the courts.

All these negotiations over disputes have to be settled within a short time—a matter of days: there is no dragging out of negotiations.

The Director explained that while all these processes existed, it was better, in his opinion—which was shared by the trade unionists present—to educate the workers. He said that his aim and that of the unions was to bring up the workers to understand that labor was an honor and a necessity, not only to earn money but for helping humanity. He had never made any public reprimand without previously discussing the matter with the worker and the union representative.

The effectiveness of this method was borne out by the fact that in the whole of last year only two workers were dismissed. We were greatly impressed by the obviously comradely relationship existing between the Director and his workers, who were united in the common task of helping their country on the road to abundance.

After having carried through an extensive tour of the Calibre plant, with no effort being spared on the part of the administration or the trade union representatives, in order that we might see what we wanted to, we left with a very good impression of the trade union organization and administration alike.

COMING MONDAY: Soviet Bricklayers.

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AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News; Skit's Scrapbook
WOR-Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ-Luncheon Club
WCRB-Wendy Warren
WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert
WNYS-Midday Symphony
12:15-WCRB-Aunt Jenny
WOR-Bing Crosby Sings
12:30-WOR-News; Herb Sheldon
WJZ-Helen Trent
WNBC-Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
12:45-WCRB-Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
WCRB-Big Sister
WQXR-News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WCRB-Ma Perkins
WNBC-Dave Garroway
1:30-WCRB-Young Gr Malone
WNBC-The Answer Man
WOR-Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCRB-Guiding Light
WNBC-We Love and Learn
3:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
WCRB-Second Mrs. Burton
WNYS-Clean-up Campaign
WOR-Gloria Rogers Show
WQXR-News; Record Review
2:15-WCRB-Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC-Live Like a Millionaire
WJZ-News
WNYS-Symphonic Matinee
WCRB-Nora Drake
WQXR-Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WCRB-The Brighter Day
WQXR-Today in Music
WJZ-Peace of Mind
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR-Buddy Rogers Man
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime
WCRB-Nona Sketch
3:15-WNBC-Road to Life
WCRB-Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC-Pepper Young
WOR-Tello Test
WJZ-Hannibal Cobb
WCRB-House Party
4:00-WNBC-Backstage Wife
WCRB-Strike It Rich, Quis
WOR-Barbara Welles
WJZ-Nancy Craig
WNYS-Music of the Theatre
4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC-Lorena Jones
WJZ-Patt Barnes
WOR-Dean Cameron Show
WCRB-Missus A-Shopping
WQXR-Deems Taylor Concert
4:45-WNBC-Young Widder Brown
5:00-WNBC-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Mark Trail Sketch
WJZ-Jimmy Wakely Show
WCRB-Galen Drake
WQXR-Continental Melodies
5:15-WNBC-Portia Faces Life
WQXR-Record Review

5:30-WNBC-Just Plain Bill
WOR-Challenge of the Yukon
WJZ-Space Patrol
WCRB-Hits and Misses
WQXR-Temple Emanuel
5:45-WNBC-Front Page Farrell
WCRB-Hits and Misses
5:55-WJZ-Palstaff's Pables
EVENING
6:00-WNBC-Kenneth Banghart
WOR-Lyle Van
WCRB-Allan Jackson, News
WJZ-Sports
WQXR-News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC-Answer Man
WOR-On the Century
WCRB-You and the World
WJZ-News
6:30-WNBC-Her's Morgan
WOR-News Reports
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire
WCRB-Curt Massey
WQXR-Dinner Concerts
6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra
WOR-Elan Lomas
WCRB-Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC-The Symphonette
WOR-News
WJZ-Edna C. Hill
WCRB-Beniah Show
WNYS-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News; Keyboard Artists
7:15-WCRB-Jack Smith Show
7:30-WNBC-News of the World
WOR-Gabriel Heatter
WCRB-Variety Show
WJZ-Lons Ranger
WQXR-Jacques Frey
7:45-WNBC-One Man's Family
WOR-Kirkman-Goodman Show
WCRB-News
8:00-WNBC-Nero Wolfe
WJZ-Fat Man
WCRB-Songs for Sale
WQXR-Symphony Hall
8:30-WJZ-FBI Sketch
WNBC-Drama
WOR-Guy Lombardo
WNYS-Celebrity Concert
9:00-WNBC-The Magnificent Montague
WJZ-Osle & Harriet, comedy
WQXR-News
9:30-WMCA-Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, American Labor Party
WOR-Kirkwood Goodman Show
WJZ-The Sheriff
WCRB-Broadway's My Best
WNBC-Duffy's Taverna
10:00-WNBC-Life of Riley
WOR-Frank Edwards, Comment
WJZ-Boxing
WNYS-Concert Hall
WQXR-News; Pru Devon
10:30-WNBC-Sports Talk
WJZ-Joe Haseel
WQXR-Brief Classics
WOR-Show Show

Comedy Revived at 77 Fifth Ave.

Midtown Film Circle is reviving the 1944 Soviet musical comedy *They Met in Moscow*, directed by Ivan Prievev and starring Marina Ladygina, at 77 Fifth Ave. this Saturday night Nov. 18 at 8:30 and 10:30.

As an added attraction, the distinguished French two-reel film '1848,' dealing with the revolutionary struggles of that year, will be shown.

Social in Art Room. Subscription \$1, including tax.

The Danger and The Victory

By PAUL ELUARD

(Distinguished French Poet and Fighter for Peace)

I

Take care the mirror of life is darkening

The first step in blood a drop of blood
And the final march of war and blood
Of fire of terror of ruins and desert
The end of man in his folly
The end of man in his reason
Death, an end to misery
And to oppression

But also the end of our chance

II

We cannot perish we must live

In the footsteps of a couple
Grass springs flowers open
And men passing everywhere
Bring a breath of spring into winter
Rust falls away in a kiss
The crowd is a joyous crowd
Children people the horizon

In peace we will be young

III

We will never again think of taking care

Spring summer rain and sun
Restful autumn keen hope of winter
And on all the frontiers
Of space and time
Only brothers
Only the same dawn and the same evening
Spring summer autumn winter

Echo and reflection of unending life.

(Translated by Walter Dunlop and reprinted from the Nov. 1, 1950, issue of World Review In Defense of Peace, published in Paris.)

Noted Negro Actor Frank Silvera Talks About 'Nat Turner' Play

By Frank Silvera

WHEN I WAS first offered the part of Nat Turner in the Paul Peters play by People's Drama, I was pleased. After I read the script, I was amazed. I think I know as much about Turner as most Americans. He had always been a name to revere and respect as a leader of my people—but that's about all. Peter's play brought to life for me a truly heroic character.

The play started me on a personal research assignment for I was determined to find out as much as possible about Prophet Nat before I walked on that stage at 212 Eldridge St., on Nov. 21. Once again I was amazed. There is practically nothing written about this great American. He is given one line in history books that devote paragraphs to Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. He is left out of many books altogether. I met "history teachers" who didn't even know who he was.

BUT LITTLE by little a man started to emerge from the veil of silence that had been constructed around him by the race haters. A preacher, a prophet, a fighter—Nat Turner was a leader of his people because he was of them. He gave voice and action to the prime desire of the Negro slave for freedom.

I began to reconstruct a man—not old and not young, not a fabulous John Henry, not the fanatic that those historians who speak of him try to make him—but a simple man, a wise man, a determined man. With "the Book" in one hand and a gun in the other, he sent out his call and the slaves came to him. They came because he said they were going to fight their way down the road to freedom and when the smoke cleared they would be free—or dead. They came to him because they believed in this slave who had taught himself to read in quiet corners and to fight in the deserted woods. They believed in him and they agreed with him—that a man could live on his belly only so long, then life was no longer sweet enough



FRANK SILVERA, who will play the part of the great Negro leader Nat Turner in the Paul Peters play of the same name which People's Drama is opening at its theatre at 212 Eldridge St. on Nov. 21. Last year in New Playwrights production of Longitude 49, as the old Irish Wobbly, Silvera contributed a portrait to the American stage that ranks with the great performances of recent years.

to put up with slavery. They came because the call that Nat Turner sent out was the call to freedom.

THEN I BEGAN to realize the significance of this man. Up until Turner's time there were innumerable slave revolts but the slaveholders kept them quiet. They perpetrated the lie that the Negro didn't want freedom—that he was too lazy, or independent or frightened to be free. And this lie penetrated into the Abolitionist circles in the north and took the teeth out of this movement. But Nat Turner's revolt exposed this lie once and for all. It was too big to be kept quiet. It told America that the Negro will be free, it put heart and soul into the Abolitionist movement, it was one of the important forerunners of the Civil War. And

A Stirring Biography of Lena Horne

IN PERSON—LENA HORNE, as told to Helen Arstein and Carlton Moss. Greenberg, New York. 249 pp., \$3.00.

By John Hudson Jones

LENA HORNE's story is one of struggles. It tells how a talented, beautiful Negro woman battled for a place in show business. And hence it is a bitter story of jimcrow restrictions, insults, exploitation, which met her from the Brooklyn where she was born to Hollywood where she became the first Negro woman ever to be signed to a term movie contract.

The writers of the book have done a masterful job of getting into words the warm personality of Miss Horne. Newspaper reporters who have interviewed her and those who have talked with her will immediately be struck with the feeling that Miss Horne is really speaking in person.

She tells the tragic story of her mother Edna Rodriguez, who along with the famous Lafayette Players, was frustrated and denied her rightful place in the American theatre.

There is a glimpse of the old Cotton Club in Harlem and how the mob that ran it exploited the chorus girls and smothered great talent, because everything had to be "hot" for the carriage trade from downtown. "The shows had a primitive naked quality that was supposed to make a civilized audience lose its inhibitions. . . . Negro patrons were barred of course. But when Miss Horne's stepfather went to tell the operators she was quitting, "they beat him



LENA HORNE

up, dunked his head in the toilet bowl, and threw him out. . . ."

AFTER MANY years of bitter experiences in the South and in Hollywood, Miss Horne had developed an understandable fear and hatred of white people. She had rejected Noble Sissie's "Ambassador of Good Will" theory. Miss Horne is too kind to label it the Uncle Tomming it was.

After a while Miss Horne had understandably grown to despise and fear whites, as a group, though she has many kind words for individuals such as Charlie Barnet and his band musicians. Barnet had hired her despite the taboo of a Negro vocalist with a white band.

Despite this, the insults and deprivations of being refused service, hotel accommodations and being able to feel like a human being compelled Miss Horne to quit the band.

Then came a job at the now famous Cafe Society, then managed by Barney Josephson. Here were different show people she learned. Here was a different audience. It was mixed. There were no insults. But still "I drew the line when it came to their attitude toward white people."

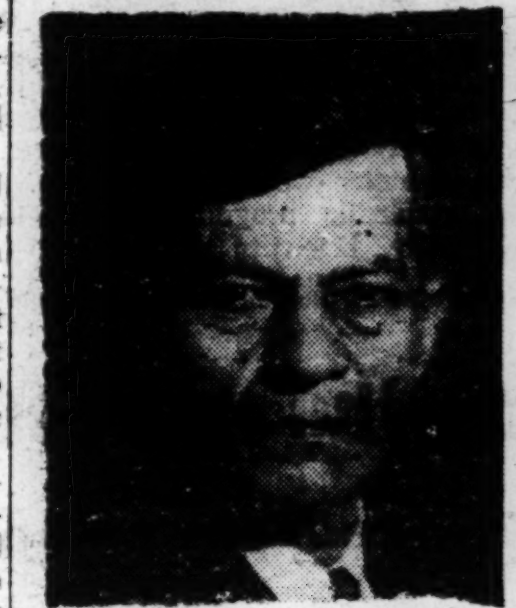
THEN MISS HORNE met Paul Robeson. At first she was awed at meeting the internationally renowned artist, but his earnestness and understanding interest in her problems won her friendship.

"Yes, Paul had endured what I had endured and more, much, much more. And it had hurt him every bit as much as it had hurt me. But in spite of this Paul was not at all bitter. Instead, where I had bitterness, Paul had a quality I envied—a quality I wanted

to develop. It was the way he looked at things. He could see everything that was good and fine and beautiful in America. He knew the firm foundation on which America was built. He knew the tradition of our great land, he knew so much about what our people have given America, and believed with all his heart that some day the mighty dream of the founders of our nation would come true."

Miss Horne learned many things about people, society and began to arrive at some estimate of herself and the world about her through her experience and friendship with the people at Cafe Society and Paul Robeson.

"I have since learned to tell Paul's story, as well as my own, not only because this knowledge brought me closer to my own people, but because Paul's life proved to me that we cannot buy democracy with success."



MIKE GOLD, author of *Jews Without Money* and *Hollow Men*, who will speak on "The Socialist Movie" at the New Playwrights theatre, 347 E. 72 St. this Saturday night, Nov. 18, at 8:30. His talk will follow a showing of the powerful Soviet film *The Miracle of Dr. Petrov*. There will be a discussion period, dancing, social, refreshments. Membership 83c plus tax.

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America's foremost working class writer

MIKE GOLD

author of "Jews Without Money," "Change the World," "Hollow Men," etc. in a talk on The Socialist Movie

plus a rare opportunity to see that "fascinating," "charming," full-length Soviet movie

"THE MIRACLE OF DR. PETROV"

plus DISCUSSION PERIOD, DANCING, SOCIAL, REFRESHMENTS

Saturday, Nov. 18, 8:30 pm

Membership: 83 cents plus tax

Czechoslovak Workers House 347 East 72nd Street

Artists, Audiences Rally Against Blacklist Nov. 20

Audiences will have their first opportunity to demonstrate their opposition to the blacklists in radio, television, film and theatre when they meet with artists, actors, writers and other professionals at the Stop the Blacklist rally this coming Monday, Nov. 20, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Representatives of all the entertainment fields, including some of those listed in "Red Channels" will speak.

Morris Carnovsky, distinguished American actor who is appearing in the film *Cyrano de Bergerac* and has been cast for a role in the forthcoming Arthur Miller adaptation of *An Enemy of the People*, will be one of the principal speakers at the mammoth meeting which will be presided over by Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild. Another of the featured speakers will be Margaret Maltz, whose husband Albert is now serving a prison term together with the rest of the Hollywood Ten as one of the first victims of the blacklist in film.

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and
Children of Paradise
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Guest and 'Expert' Differ on Six

Youth Leader Leon Wofsy Picks Dartmouth, Wisconsin, Iowa

For our guest guesser of the week we go outside the Daily Worker staff and present LEON WOFSY, the chairman of the Labor Youth League, and incidentally a pretty keen man with a basketball, football or baseball. He also admits to having been a Giant fan since youth—better make that since childhood.

Truth to tell, we caught Wofsy on the run. He is in the midst of the teeming plans for the momentous first national convention of the LYL next week. He just had time to scan the coupon, check back hastily on a record or two to refresh his memory, and pick 'em, without comments.

He wasn't so rushed that he didn't have time, while filling out the coupon, to remind us to mention the bang public Rally and Dance at the St. Nicks next Friday night, when the fighting delegates from a fighting organization of young people dedicated to peace and a better world, sing, dance, see a terrific program, and incidentally, listen to a man who

was quite a football player himself in his day—just the best in the land—Paul Robeson!

Here are Wofsy's picks:
NAVY over Columbia.
BROWN over Harvard.
COLGATE over Syracuse. (First disagreement!)

DARTMOUTH over Cornell. (Another difference of opinion.)
FORDHAM over Temple.
PRINCETON over Yale.
PENN STATE over Rutgers. (Conflict number three.)
WISCONSIN over Penn. (And four.)

ALABAMA over Georgia Tech.
TENNESSEE over Mississippi.
MICHIGAN over Northwestern.
IOWA over Notre Dame. (Well, there's a pick! Number five.)
OHIO STATE over Illinois.
MINNESOTA over Purdue. (Six differences with the "expert.")
OKLAHOMA over Missouri.
TEXAS A & M over Rice.
SMU over Arkansas.
ARMY over Stanford.
COLORADO over Oregon.
WASHINGTON over Southern Cal.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

'Too Many Negro Ballplayers'

BROOKLYN FANS, that is, people who follow the Dodgers and go to Ebbets Field to see them, have had to take a lot of silly stuff from hack Hollywood movies. But I don't ever recall anyone daring to level the charge against them that they were anti-democratic, against Negro ballplayers on their team.

Yet this fantastic and viciously insulting allegation has just been made. In Wednesday's World-Telegram, sports columnist Joe Williams discusses the fact that attendance fell off last year in Brooklyn. He speculates on the reasons, and then it comes: "There was still another beef: Too many Negro ballplayers."

Mr. Williams leaves it go at that, just mentioning that "this is a delicate subject."

This is as dirty a falsehood as I've seen in print on any sports page, and there have been dirty ones before, such as the same Mr. Williams reporting that Joe Louis was a sullen tiger who never spoke to reporters.

It was the pressure of Brooklyn fans putting their names to petitions that hastened the day when the jimcrow barriers went down at Ebbets Field, and this is something Branch Rickey admitted. It was Brooklyn fans who smashed all previous attendance records the year the Dodgers ended their lily white complexion. And to prove that basic democracy is not just the property of the people of Brooklyn, it was the fans in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburgh who turned out in such numbers to see baseball's first truly American team that a record was set for road attendance, too.

This disgusting item was run by a man who knows full well that attendance went down all along the line in big league baseball and every other sport last year, the year of the shrinking dollar. And if this alleged sports writer went to Ebbets Field more than three times a year he would know that the Negro ballplayers on the Dodgers just happen to be the best second baseman in the league; the best young righthanded pitcher in the league, a man who hurled his heart out starting both games of a doubleheader against the Phils and almost threw the Dodgers back into the fight; the best catcher in baseball by a wide margin, and the best Brooklyn ever boasted; and a pretty fair pitcher who did yeoman work in the late drive that brought the Dodgers back into contention on the final day of the season.

Without Robinson, Newcombe, Campanella and Bankhead, the Brooklyn Dodgers not only wouldn't have finished second in 1950, but would have been a poor second division club. They wouldn't have come close to winning the pennants of 1947 and 1949. And without these players attendance would have not only dropped last year, but probably would have been cut in half!

The question is: Whose "beef" is it that the Dodgers have "too many Negro ballplayers?"

The answer is: Joe Williams, a man who throughout his career has shown a consistent hostility to Negro athletes.

Brooklyn fans should see to it that the World-Telegram and Sun runs a prompt apology to them for libellous slander.

Winner of the Garden bout will have the right to challenge champion Ray Robinson, or to fight another contender for the vacant crown in case Robinson gives it up.

Graham won a split decision over the speedy Cuban last Feb. 10. Nevertheless, Gavilan was favored as high as 9-5 in the early betting last week. Increasing support for the skillful Graham hammered down the price. Each is a fair puncher and a rugged performer who never failed to last the distance.

AND HOW ABOUT YOU?

Columbia	-----	Navy	-----
Harvard	-----	Brown	-----
Syracuse	-----	Colgate	-----
Cornell	-----	Dartmouth	-----
Temple	-----	Fordham	-----
Yale	-----	Princeton	-----
Penn State	-----	Rutgers	-----
Penn	-----	Wisconsin	-----
Georgia Tech	-----	Alabama	-----
Tennessee	-----	Mississippi	-----
Michigan	-----	Northwestern	-----
Iowa	-----	Notre Dame	-----
Illinois	-----	Ohio State	-----
Minnesota	-----	Purdue	-----
Oklahoma	-----	Missouri	-----
Texas A&M	-----	Rice	-----
Arkansas	-----	SMU	-----
Stanford	-----	Army	-----
Colorado	-----	Oregon	-----
USC	-----	Washington	-----

Fill out the coupon, checking the winners, no scores, mail to Daily Worker Sports Dept., 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Winners and runner-ups are proclaimed next Tuesday. Home teams are listed first on the coupon. Friday midnight the postal deadline.

NAME -----
City and State -----

Rodney, Reeling From Starobin Defeat, Sticks Closer to 'Form'

NAVY over Columbia. A gloomy situation. Stuck with the darned team too long, know they'll win the minute I go off them. Really would like to see sharper, smarter, smaller Columbia win. But can't afford subjective picking this week. Have too much reputation to regain.

Isn't a team that scores 26 points against Princeton good enough to beat the likes of Brown? Isn't Harvard likely to win one sooner or later? Oh well, BROWN

SYRACUSE is the pick in a game where you usually pick the underdog. But I'll stick with Custis in his last college game.

If this game were at Hanover I'd take steadily coming Dartmouth. But even with its recent staggers, I think CORNELL still has enough to pull this traditional out at Lake Cayuga.

FORDHAM over Temple. Glad I put this breather in!

PRINCETON must be the choice over Yale. But that Hickman has been working for two weeks and he can do a pointing job. Giving him that ten year contract this week quite a psychological stunt too. But they should have given him a few more reserve linemen with it. Tigers may be as good as any, from all reports. Yes, that includes Army.

RUTGERS is my unexplainable choice over Penn State. Have to have at least one on the list where you just type down the name that comes to the finger most insistently

and never mind the odds. PENN over Wisconsin, on the basis of having come off a romp with Brown while Wisconsin was as high as it will ever get for Ohio State.

ALABAMA must beat Georgia Tech or there's no use saving the Herald Tribune's Monday composite scores any more!

TENNESSEE over Mississippi, MICHIGAN over Northwestern, NOTRE DAME over Iowa.

OHIO STATE despite all those tales of woe from Columbus, to prove its greatness against Illinois. When you beat the latter on its home field—or anywhere else—there are few questions left to ask.

PURDUE to hang another one on Minnesota. Even at Minneapolis, and even with the Gophers probably playing harder because Coach Bierman has said goodbye and everyone feels a little sad about it.

OKLAHOMA, which ought to try playing one or two Big Ten teams instead of its pretty soft schedule, over Missouri.

TEXAS A&M seems rolling good enough to take Rice, though with that crazy conference you can never tell.

SMU surely has to bounce back this time, against Arkansas.

ARMY beats Stanford, too bad it isn't much stronger California in there instead.

COLORADO over Oregon and WASHINGTON over Southern Calif.

WORKER Sports

New York, Friday, November 17, 1950

BOUDREAU TO MEET RICKEY

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16 (UP).—Branch Rickey said he talked with job hunting Lou Boudreau by telephone today but neither would comment on the call.

"We simply made a date to meet later," Rickey declared. "We haven't even decided when or where we will meet."

Marquez to Braves in Draft

The Boston Braves appeared to have come up with the prize selection in yesterday's draft of minor leaguers. They chose outfielder Luis Marquez from Portland of the Pacific Coast League. Twenty-three, the native of Puerto Rico batted .311 last year and led the league in stolen bases with 38. He scored 136 runs, got 241 hits for 347 total bases and batted in 86 runs. He will be the Braves' second Negro player, the other being rookie of the year Sam Jethroe.

With first pick in the National League, Pittsburgh chose veteran outfielder George Metkovich from Oakland, and second time around took Dale Long of Kansas City, a first baseman. The Cubs took pitcher Lown of Montreal.

In the American League the A's choice was Dodger farmhand Morris Martin, a southpaw pitcher from St. Paul. The Red Sox took pitcher Paul Hinrichs, ex-Yankee farmhand, from Kansas City, and the Yanks, looking for experienced pitching help, came up with Bob Munchief from Los Angeles.

Court Prevue

The Daily Worker pre-season analysis of the local college basketball teams will resume in Monday's paper with the low-down on N.Y.U.

Illini Bid Is Day's Big One

Illinois, an underdog by seven points, staked its hopes today on a rock-ribbed line to upset Ohio State Saturday and give the Illini the inside track on a return trip to the Rose Bowl.

CUSTIS WINDING UP VS. COLGATE

There's a football legend that started in the flying wedge, handlebar mustache, and gas-lit campus era which says the underdog always wins the ancient rivalry between Syracuse and Colgate, and Bernie Custis was getting ready to disprove it.

High on Piety Hill at the up-state Syracuse campus there was the usual excitement over the renewal of this 51-year-old classic Saturday at Archbald Stadium. And Custis was right in the middle of it. This talented Negro athlete from Philadelphia is winding up a glorious college career Saturday.

With Annie Oakley-like accuracy, he has completed 175 passes far 2,408 yards in nearly three years of varsity action. As trigger man in the Syracuse "T" he doesn't get as much chance to carry the ball as he might. But when he runs he is the same speedster who starred in the sprints at John Bartram High School in Philadelphia.

Boston University Coach Buff Donelli says, "Custis is not only one of the great passers, but one of the best all-around stars in the game today."

Jim Harris, line coach at Holy Cross, exuberated after a 34-27 comeback victory by Syracuse that "Custis is the finest quarterback I've seen on a college field in years."

Five of the nation's leading unbeaten, untied teams, headed by Army, were favored to hold their ground in the perfect record circle but Ohio State's invasion of Illinois rates as the top game of the week in collegiate football because of its Bowl significance.

Toughest defensive team in the Big Ten, Illinois has been pierced for only 35 points all season—14 in Conference games. Ohio State's bruising attack, however, made the Buckeyes a seven-point favorite and if the Illini fail to pull off an upset, twice-beaten Wisconsin will become the Big Ten's Rose Bowl favorite.

Army (7-0) the nation's No. 1 team, struts its swift-striking legions in the Far West as a 19-point favorite over Stanford in what originally figured to be the strongest game of the year for the cadets. Heavy rain was forecast on the Coast.

Kentucky (9-0) has a breeze with North Dakota before its showdown with Tennessee next week; Oklahoma (7-0) was held at 19 point over Missouri at Norman, Okla., California (8-0) moves outside the Conference as 20-point favorite over San Francisco, and Princeton (7-0) was favored by 14 at Yale to win its fourth straight Big Three title. Wyoming (8-0) has an off day.